

GEOGRAPHY
AND,
HISTORY
OF
NOVA-SCOTIA,
FROM
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA,
TO THE
YEAR 1842.

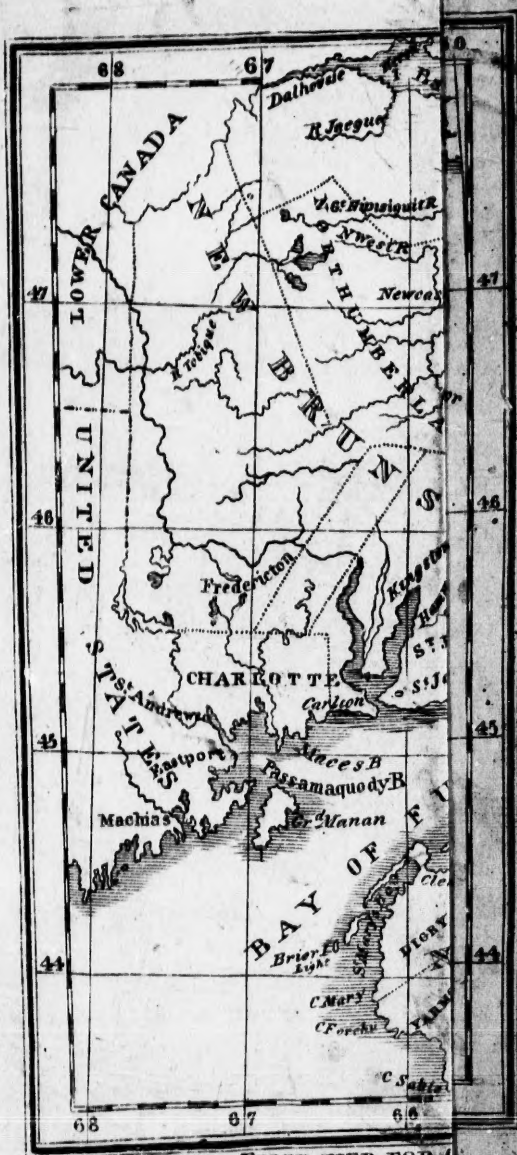
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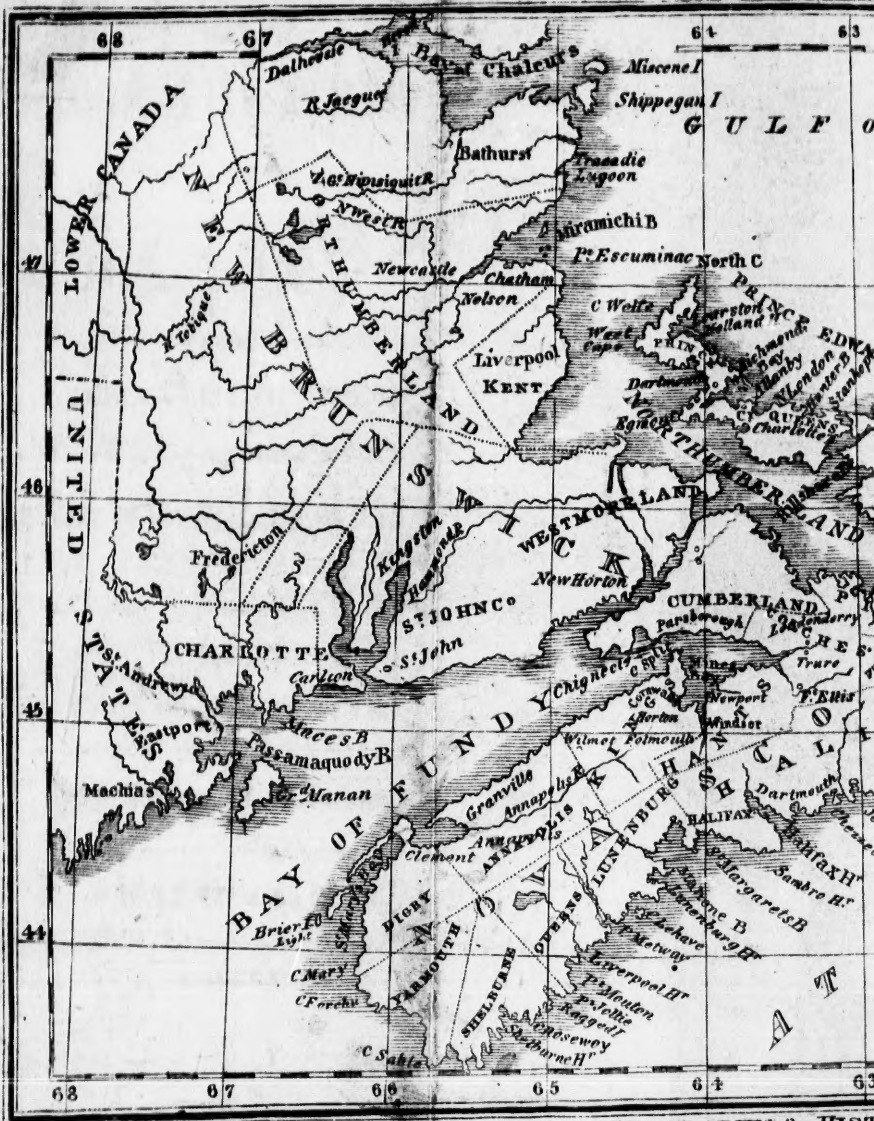
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GEOGRAPHY & HISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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A
COMPREHENSIVE OUTLINE
OF THE
GEOGRAPHY & HISTORY
OF
NOVA-SCOTIA;
FROM THE
DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
TO THE
Sixth Year of the Reign of QUEEN VICTORIA.

PRINCIPALLY ADAPTED FOR INSTRUCTING
The Youth of Nova-Scotia
IN THE HISTORY OF THEIR NATIVE LAND.

By John H. Crosskill.

HALIFAX, N. S.
J. H. CROSSKILL & Co., MARKET WHARF.
MDCCCXLII.

PREFACE:

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE rapid sale of the first impression of this little work has induced the writer of it to publish a second edition. The circulation of a thousand copies in the brief space of a few months, and the continued demand for it since the first edition was exhausted, is an ample guarantee of public approbation:—and, viewed as the first offering which the buoyant spirit of youth laid on the altar of his country, a reception of so flattering a nature has excited in the writer feelings of gratitude which can never be effaced by the progress of maturer years. That his personal gratification may be very far exceeded by the advantages the rising generation will draw from so humble an effort in early intellectual labour, is the fervent wish of

J. H. CROSSKILL.

HALIFAX, June 1st, 1842.

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GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

CHAPTER I.

SITUATION, EXTENT, AND BOUNDARIES OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

Ques.—What is Nova Scotia ?

Ans.—Nova Scotia is a Province of British America, and includes Nova Scotia proper and Cape Breton.

Q.—Describe Nova Scotia proper.

A.—Nova Scotia proper is a Peninsula, standing out in the Atlantic ocean, on the eastern coast of North America. It is of an irregular figure, and stretches in a direction about north east and south west, 255 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 25 to 80 miles. It embraces a surface of 15,617 miles, and lies between the 43d and 46th degrees of north latitude* and between the 60th and 67th degrees of west longitude.†

Q.—How is Nova Scotia bounded ?

A.—Nova Scotia is bounded on the north east by the Gut of Canseau, which divides it from Cape Breton ; on the north by the Strait of Northumberland, which separates it from Prince Edward's Island ; on the north west by New Brunswick, to which it is joined by an isthmus, and by the Bay of Fundy ;—all other parts of the coast are washed by the Atlantic ocean.

Q.—How do you describe Cape Breton, and its situation with respect to Nova Scotia proper ?

* Latitude, distance from the equator.

† Longitude, distance from Greenwich, in England.

A.—Cape Breton is an Island of irregular features, lying one mile beyond the north eastern extremity of Nova Scotia proper. It is 102 miles long and 63 miles broad, and it extends one degree further north, and one degree further east than any part of the adjacent peninsula.

Q.—What distance is Sable Island from Nova Scotia?

A.—The Isle of Sable lies about 80 miles south east of Cape Canseau, the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia proper. It is a low, narrow, sandy Island, 30 miles long, remarkable only for being dangerous to vessels sailing near the coast.

Q.—What particulars can you relate of the name Nova Scotia and of its former boundaries?

A.—Nova Scotia is the Latin term for New Scotland. When the name was first given, it embraced New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, as well as Cape Breton. It has superseded the name ACADIA, previously given to the Country by the French.

CHAPTER II.

History of Nova Scotia.

TO 1497, DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY VII.

Spirit of enterprise in Europe—Discovery of America by Columbus and Cabot.

Ques.—What was the chief cause of the discovery of America?

Ans.—Soon after the year 1400, an ardent desire was manifested by the Commercial nations of Europe to discover a navigable route to the East Indies.

Q.—What tended to promote a spirit of enterprise?

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A.—In 1436, John Guttemberg, a German, discovered the art of printing, which aided in the diffusion of nautical and scientific knowledge through Europe, and was introduced into England by William Caxton, in 1471.

Q.—Was the desired Passage to India discovered?

A.—The Portuguese* at length found India by sailing round the African coast in 1487; but long before this event, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a distinguished Genoese† navigator, had matured his plans for the grand discovery he soon after made.

Q.—Relate this great discovery.

A.—Convinced that the world was round, Columbus conceived the bold idea of finding India by sailing west, and having after many disappointments obtained the assistance of the Queen of Spain, he launched into unknown seas—encountered innumerable difficulties, and at length on the 12th of October, 1492, discovered America, which was then emphatically called THE NEW WORLD.

Q.—What effect had this discovery in England?

A.—A spirit of Commercial enterprise, already prevalent in England, was increased by the news of this event; and JOHN CABOT,‡ an experienced and scientific mariner, having represented to King Henry the seventh, that a shorter route might be found to India, his Majesty assisted Cabot and his three sons to undertake a voyage of discovery.

* Portuguese, of Portugal, a kingdom of Europe.

† Genoese, of Genoa, a city in the north of Italy.

‡ JOHN CABOT was a native of Venice, at that time a

Q.—How far was this expedition successful?

A.—Though Cabot* did not succeed in finding a new route to India, he discovered a new continent.

Q.—Relate the progress of Cabot's voyage.

A.—Having sailed from Bristol with 7 vessels, and 300 men, in May, 1407, on the 24th of June he came in sight of land, and the first part of the Continent he touched was within the ancient boundaries of Nova Scotia. He then cruised along the coast about 1500 miles north, and the same distance south of Nova Scotia, and returned to England.

Q.—What relation did this voyage bear to the discoveries of Columbus?

A.—Columbus had not at that time extended his voyages beyond the West India Islands; consequently, Nova Scotia must have been the first land discovered on the Continent of America, and Cabot has credit for the discovery.

CHAPTER III.

FROM 1497 TO 1602.—HENRY VII, HENRY VIII, EDWARD VI, MARY I, ELIZABETH.

Other voyages—*Baron de Lery*—*Gioranni Verazzano*—*Stephano Gomez*—*Jacques Cartier*—*Sir Humphrey Gilbert*—*Sir Walter Raleigh*—*Marquis de la Roche*—*Bartholomew Gosnold*.

Q.—What is the next account we have of a voyage being made to Nova Scotia?

place of Commercial importance. He was attracted to England by the profits of her growing Commerce. There are slight grounds for believing that Cabot discovered Newfoundland so early as 1494, in a voyage he made before he applied to the King of England.

* Some accounts attribute this voyage to John Cabot;

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A.—It is supposed that Nova Scotia was next visited in 1518, when, it is said, the Baron de Lery, a French nobleman, made an unsuccessful attempt to form a settlement at Canseau.

Q.—Who else visited the Continent from France and Spain.

A.—In 1525, Giovanni Verazzano reached America from France, and sailing along the coast from Florida* to Newfoundland,† he named the whole country "New France." A few years afterwards Stephano Gomez, a Spaniard, performed a similar voyage.

Q.—What other French navigator came to America?

A.—In 1534, Jacques Cartier visited Chaleur Bay, [see map,] and took possession of the Country in the name of the King of France.

Q.—What expedition afterwards sailed from England?

A.—On the 11th of June, 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert sailed from Plymouth, by authority of Queen Elizabeth, and on the 5th of August, landed at Newfoundland, and took formal possession for the Crown of England.

Q.—When did Sir Humphrey quit Newfoundland?

A.—After establishing Her Majesty's title and honor in the Island, Sir Humphrey sailed on the

others to his son, Sebastian, who gained great reputation as a navigator, and was made Grand Pilot of England in 1548.

* Florida, the most southern extremity of the United States, about 1500 miles south-west of Nova Scotia.

† Newfoundland, a large island, now a province of Great Britain. Its south-westwardly point is about 60 miles from Cape Breton.

20th August for the Isle of Sable, with three of his ships; one of which was wrecked on the shoals of that Island, another which Sir Humphrey commanded foundered at sea, and the third arrived at England on the 22nd of September.

Q.—What other voyage was made from England?

A.—In 1584, two naval commanders, sent to America by Sir Walter Raleigh,* visited and gave name to VIRGINIA, in honor of Queen Elizabeth.

Q.—Who made another effort to colonize Nova Scotia?

A.—In 1598, the Marquis de la Roche sailed from France, with the intention of forming a permanent settlement in Nova Scotia.

Q.—Did he succeed?

A.—He landed a number of convicts on Sable Island and after exploring some of the harbors in Nova Scotia, returned to France, without having accomplished his object.

Q.—What became of the Convicts?

A.—Of the miserable outcasts left on the desolate Island, all perished except twelve, who were rescued 7 years afterwards, and pardoned for their offences by the King of France, who likewise gave each of them 50 crowns.

Q.—What voyage succeeded that of the Marquis de la Roche?

A.—In 1602, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, from England, gave name to Cape Cod. [See map.]

* Sir Walter Raleigh was a famous historian and navigator, of extraordinary parts. He was executed in the reign of James I. on a charge of High Treason.

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CHAPTER IV.

FROM 1602 TO 1605.—ELIZABETH, JAMES I.
*First voyage and settlement of De Monts—
 His return to France.*

Q.—Who established the first colony in Nova Scotia?

A.—MONSIEUR DE MONTS, an intelligent and enterprising Frenchman, at length successfully attempted to form a settlement in Nova Scotia.

Q.—What was his first movement?

A.—Having been appointed by the King of France, Governor General of the extensive country between the 40th and 46th degree of north latitude, under the appellation of ACADIA, with a monopoly of the fur trade, he formed an extensive association to assist him in his enterprise.

Q.—When did he leave France?

A.—Accompanied by a number of volunteers,* De Monts set sail from France with two ships on the 17th March 1604; and on the 16th of May he arrived at the southern shore of Acadia, and exercised his authority by capturing a trading vessel.

Q.—Did he proceed any further?

A.—After a month's delay, he doubled Cape Sable, and anchored in St. Mary's Bay, where some iron ore and a mineral containing silver were discovered.

Q.—How did he continue his course?

* Two distinguished names among these volunteers were PONTGRAVE and CHAMPLAIN. The former made several voyages to Canada previous to this period; and in 1603, was accompanied by Champlain, who then selected the site for a colony he afterwards established.

A.—He then sailed into the Bay of Fundy, and entered a spacious basin, surrounded by romantic hills, from which descended refreshing rivers, bordered with beautiful meadows and filled with delicate fish.

Q.—Who formed a settlement at this place?

A.—Pontrincourt, De Monts' personal friend, was so charmed with the beauty and safety of this harbor, and the fertility of the land, that he received a grant from De Monts, and sailing 18 miles inland, fixed his residence on a point of land, and called it PORT ROYAL.* He soon after returned to France for his family.

Q.—Whither did the rest of the party proceed?

A.—De Monts and his adherents re-entering the Bay discovered a copper mine at Cape d'Or, and some valuable chrystals at Parraboro' [see map]; whence they sailed into a great river on the north side of the Bay, which they named St. John.

Q.—Were the adventurers pleased with the country they were exploring?

A.—They were here struck with wonder and admiration by the romantic beauty of the scenery, and the extent of the river, the fish with which it was filled, and the grapes which grew on its banks.

Q.—Where did the party go to pass the winter?

A.—Quitting the river, they coasted along the Bay south westwardly, to an island which they named St. Croix,† where De Monts built a fort and resolved to remain till the spring.

* Now Annapolis. [See map.]

† The Bay in which this island is situated was likewise

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Q.—What happened to the settlers at St. Croix?

A.—Here they suffered for want of fuel and fresh water, and 36 died of scurvy during the winter.

Q.—Where was the settlement removed to in consequence?

A.—In the spring, De Monts was about to return to France, but Pontgrave, his Lieutenant, having arrived with supplies, and 40 men, the whole party removed to Port Royal, and were soon comfortably settled on a commanding spot of land.

Q.—When did De Monts return to France?

A.—At the approach of autumn (1605) De Monts set sail for France, leaving his friends to explore the interior.

Q.—How did the new settlers act towards the Indians?

A.—Both at St. Croix and at Port Royal, the French had the good fortune to conciliate the affections of the Indians, who supplied them with venison.

CHAPTER V.

FROM 1605 TO 1607.—JAMES I.

Second voyage of De Monts—His return—Is deprived of his Commission.

Q.—When did De Monts again sail for Port Royal?

named St. Croix, or Holy Cross, as was also one of both of two large rivers which descend into it. The bay is now called Passamaquoddy Bay, and the name of the Island is changed to that of Deer Island. The southerly river retains the name of St. Croix, and that further north is called Magaguadavick river. [See map.]

A.—On the 13th May, 1606, De Monts and Pontreincourt quitted France in a vessel of 150 tons, with supplies for Port Royal, where they arrived on the 27th of July.

Q.—What took place on the arrival of De Monts?

A.—The infant settlement now revived, and improvements were made in the culture of the soil.

Q.—What new voyage did Pontreincourt undertake?

A.—De Monts, having been unsuccessful in former voyages to find a better place for settlement further south on the American Coast, now prevailed upon Pontreincourt to renew the attempt.

Q.—When did Pontreincourt sail on this voyage?

A.—He accordingly quitted Port Royal on the 28th of August, and on the same day De Monts embarked in the other vessel and returned to France.

Q.—How did the voyage of discovery terminate?

A.—After suffering many disasters without meeting success, Pontreincourt, on the 14th of November, arrived at Port Royal, where he was received with an interesting display of honors, and general festivity.

Q.—How was the social disposition of the French manifested?

A.—They spent the winter in a pleasant and amicable manner; the Indians were extremely pleased with them, and supplied them with provisions.

Q.—Relate a remarkable circumstance that we are informed took place at this period of the history of Nova Scotia?

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A.—We are told that so mild was the early part of January, 1607, that the settlers went one Sunday two leagues in an open boat, to visit their corn fields,—recreated themselves with music, and dined in the sunshine.

Q.—What took place when the winter had terminated?

A.—Early in the spring, the French prepared their gardens, erected a mill, built two vessels, and caught plenty of fish, several hogsheads of which they sent to France.

Q.—What interesting scene were they gratified with?

A.—In April, 400 Indian Warriors who had assembled near Port Royal, passed down the river in their canoes, with great regularity and order—a sight which the French viewed with admiration.

Q.—What intelligence arrived at Port Royal from De Monts?

A.—On the morning of Ascension day, a vessel arrived from France, bearing tidings from De Monts that his Commission was cancelled, in consequence of misrepresentations made to the French court by persons who were jealous of the privileges it conferred upon him.

Q.—How did this measure effect Pontreincourt?

A.—Though distressed to find that De Monts had quitted all connection with Acadia, Pontreincourt was determined to reside at Port Royal; and taking an affectionate adieu of the friendly Indians, he returned to France for supplies.

Q.—Did he arrive in safety?

A.—He landed at France in September, and presented to the King some valuable specimens of the productions of the country.

CHAPTER VI.

FROM 1607 TO 1608.—JAMES I.

Formation of the London and Plymouth companies—Sir John Gilbert's arrival in America—his death.

Q.—What extensive measures had been taken by the English to commence settlements in America?

A.—Previous to 1607, two associations were formed in England for colonising America—they were called the London and Plymouth companies.

Q.—Relate what progress they had made in 1607.

A.—They had received from the King, grants of the whole country lying between the 34th and 45th degrees of north latitude; and in the summer of 1607, by the agency of the London Company, James Town was built in Virginia.

Q.—What other attempt to colonise was then made?

A.—During the same year, Sir John Gilbert revived the claim of Sir Humphrey, his brother, and landed on the banks of the Kennebec river, now in the State of Maine, [see map] intending to establish a colony; but he died during the ensuing winter, and the attempt was abandoned.

Q.—Did not this settlement influence the claims of Britain to her transatlantic dominions?

A.—The residence of Sir John Gilbert, as well as the formal possession taken by Sir Humphrey, and the discovery by Cabot, are considered the foundation of the title of the Crown of England to its possessions in America.

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CHAPTER VII.

FROM 1608 TO 1613.—JAMES I.

Pontreincourt renews the settlement at Port Royal.—New Colony at La Hève.

Q.—How was the settlement at Port Royal revived?

A.—The King of France, having confirmed De Monts' grant of Port Royal, Pontreincourt returned thither early in 1608, with several families to renew the plantation.

Q.—What addition was afterwards made to the Colony?

A.—Two Missionaries, Fathers Beart and Masse, were likewise conveyed to Port Royal, after much opposition on the part of Pontreincourt.

Q.—How did he as Governor act towards them?

A.—He forbade them to intermeddle with the affairs of the Colony, telling them that it was his part to rule them on earth, and theirs' merely to guide him to heaven.

Q.—What melancholy incident occurred at this time?

A.—Much grief and sympathy were now caused by the death of the Indian Chief, Mamberton, who was 100 years old and a warm friend of the Colony.

Q.—Was he not buried with much ceremony?

A.—His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of Indians; and his remains were interred at Port Royal with military honors by the French.

Q.—How were the Missionaries treated at Port Royal?

A.—The Colonists were not pleased with the

residence of the priests among them, and in the absence of the Governor to France, Biencourt, his son, even threatened them with corporeal punishment, in return for their spiritual anathemas.

Q.—What was the consequence of this treatment?

A.—The accounts which they sent to France, induced their patroness, a French Lady, in the spring of 1613, to despatch a vessel to Acadia with 25 emigrants, under the command of Monsieur Saussaye, who removed the priests to La Have, established a new Colony, and called the place St. Savior.

CHAPTER VIII.

1613.—JAMES I.

Captain Argall destroys the settlements at St. Savior and Port Royal.

Q.—Did the settlers at St. Savior remain unmolested?

A.—Scarcely had the new colonists effected a settlement, when they were surprised by the appearance of an enemy.

Q.—Relate the circumstances which led to this surprise.

A.—The English settlements at James Town had not been neglected, and in one of their fishing and trading expeditions on the coast of Acadia, Capt. Argall, who commanded a ship of fourteen guns, discovered the French at St. Savior.

Q.—How did Captain Argall act towards them?

A.—He immediately captured their vessels, destroyed the settlement, pillaged the fort, and conveyed the settlers to James Town, where they narrowly escaped being executed.

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A.—Sauvage, when required, could not produce the French King's commission to him, as Captain Argall had discovered and concealed it, that he might not be reprobated for plundering the prisoners, who were forthwith condemned to death as pirates—acting without national authority.

Q.—How were they rescued from execution?

A.—Shocked at the fatal issue of a stratagem he had employed only for the purpose of plunder, Captain Argall frankly confessed the part he had acted—produced the royal commission, and saved the lives of the unfortunate Frenchmen.

Q.—What facts were disclosed by the Commission?

A.—This document informed the English Governor of the French settlement at Port Royal, and he immediately despatched Argall with three armed vessels, to destroy it.

Q.—How did the expedition proceed?

A.—Father Beart accompanied Argall as Pilot; and entering the Basin of Port Royal, they landed 40 men.

Q.—What took place at Port Royal?

A.—The French Fort was destroyed, and after a reciprocal assertion of counteracting claims between Biencourt and Argall,—during which an Indian endeavoured to conciliate them—the French settlers were dispersed.

Q.—What became of them?

A.—Some of them mixed with the Indians, and others went to Canada; the rest were carried to England, and thence returned to France.

Q.—For what reason were the French settlements thus destroyed by the English?

A.—The destruction of St. Savior was sanctioned, and the expedition to Port Royal authorized by the Governor of Virginia, under the supposition that Acadia was within the chartered limits of his Government.

Q.—What conclusion is made to the preceding account?

A.—The first effectual settlement in North America, thus terminated, in 1613, after an existence of 8 years.

CHAPTER IX.

FROM 1613 TO 1627.—JAMES I., CHARLES I.
Sir Wm. Alexander prepares to Colonise Nova Scotia—Formation of the Company of New France—Capture of their vessels.

Q.—How many years elapsed before the English prosecuted these advantages, by preparing to settle in Acadia?

A.—Eight years after this period, in 1621, **SIR WM. ALEXANDER** received from James I. a grant of the whole country lying east of a line running northerly from the river St. Croix to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Q.—What was peculiar in this grant, and Sir William's intentions?

A.—In the patent given to Sir William, (being written in Latin,) the country was named 'Nova Scotia,' and he intended to colonise it with Scotchmen.

Q.—Were efforts made to commence a settlement?

A.—For this purpose, Sir William, in the autumn of 1622, despatched a number of emigrants, who arrived in Nova Scotia in the ensuing spring.

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Q.—What became of these emigrants?

A.—Finding the country pre-occupied by a number of the early settlers and other adventurers, they returned to England, and published an extravagantly flattering account of the climate and productions of Nova Scotia.

Q.—What other encouragement did Sir Wm. Alexander receive?

A.—In 1625, Charles I. ascended the English throne; and warmly patronizing Sir Wm. Alexander, he confirmed his grant, and created the order of Knights Baronet of Nova Scotia.

Q.—Under these circumstances how did Sir William act?

A.—Thus encouraged, Sir William, in 1627, assisted by Sir David Kirk,* fitted out an armament to dislodge the French, and commence a settlement in Nova Scotia.

Q.—What efforts were now making in France to extend colonization in America?

A.—In April, 1627, "The Company of New France" was organized upon an excellent plan, by the French King and many distinguished noblemen of his court, for colonizing North America upon an extensive scale.

Q.—How did they commence operations?

A.—In the same year, the company despatched a number of transports filled with men, cannon, and supplies, to strengthen Port Royal and Quebec †

* Or David Kirtek:—he was a native of Dieppe, a French Calvinist, and had sought refuge in England from religious persecution in France. He is said to have possessed great firmness of character, resolution, and energy.

† The City of Quebec was the capital of Canada since its first settlement. It was founded on the 3rd July,

Q.—Was not this armament dispersed?

A.—The ships fitted out by Sir Wm. Alexander fell in with the French transports, and captured 18 of them.

Q.—How were the French affected by their disaster?

A.—The efforts of the Company of New France were thus for a time, paralyzed and broken.

CHAPTER X.

FROM 1627 TO 1632.—CHARLES I.

Claude De la Tour's expedition and failure—removes to Port Royal—Conquest of Canada—Sir Wm. Alexander resigns his title to La Tour—Treaty of St. Germain's.

Q.—What remarkable person was captured by the English in their recent encounter?

A.—Among the prisoners taken in the transports, was Claude de la Tour, a French protestant, possessing an enterprising spirit, and a considerable private fortune.

Q.—Have you any thing to relate concerning him?

A.—He made engagements with Sir William Alexander to settle Nova Scotia with Scotch emigrants, and to procure the submission of his son, who commanded a French Fort at Cape Sable.*

Q.—What two objects did he gain in England?

A.—During his residence in England, he married a Maid of honor of the Queen, and was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

1608, by Champlain, one of the most active adventurers who accompanied De Monts in his first voyage, and who was invested with the supreme command of New France when it was conquered by Sir David Kirk in 1629.

* Cape Sable, the most southerly Cape of Nova Scotia.

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Q.—How did he commence to fulfil his engagement?

A.—In 1628, with two ships of war, he sailed with his lady for Nova Scotia, and arriving at Cape Sable, summoned his son to surrender.

Q.—How was he answered?

A.—He received in reply, an indignant refusal, his attacks were met by determined resistance, and being unable to reduce the fort, and ashamed to return unsuccessful, he accepted an asylum from his son, whilst the ships returned to England.

Q.—When did La Tour quit Cape Sable?

A.—In the following year he removed with some Scotch emigrants to Port Royal.

Q.—What remarkable event now took place in Canada?

A.—In the summer of 1629, Sir David Kirk having fortified Port Royal and Cape Breton, sailed up the St. Lawrence; and on the 19th of July, compelled the Governor of New France to surrender Quebec, the capital, to the English crown.

Q.—How was the English settlement in Nova Scotia unfortunate?

A.—Thirty of the settlers at Port Royal died during the winter of 1629, and much expense and difficulty otherwise attended the infant colony.

Q.—What was the consequence?

A.—Sir Wm. Alexander was therefore induced, in 1630, to convey his title to the whole of Nova Scotia, (except Port Royal,) to his friend, Claude de la Tour.

Q.—How did the French again get possession?

A.—While great preparations were making by

the Company of New France for the recovery of Quebec, Charles I. ceded the whole country to France by the treaty of St. Germain, in 1632.

CHAPTER XI.

FROM 1632 TO 1651.—CHARLES I, COMMON-WEALTH.

Razillai, Governor of Nova Scotia—Dies—Is succeeded by M. d'Aunay de Charnisé—Hostilities between Charnisé and La Tour—Madam La Tour defends the fort at St. John—Is betrayed—Her surrender and death.

Q.—When and how did the French take possession of Nova Scotia?

A.—Immediately after the treaty of St. Germain, a new Governor named Razillai, arrived in Nova Scotia from France, bearing a commission as Commander-in Chief, and a grant of the river and bay of St. Croix.

Q.—What other persons had grants in Nova Scotia.

A.—The other parts of the Province were divided between Charles Etienne de la Tour. (son of Claude de la Tour,) and Monsieur Denys.

Q.—To what river did Razillai's Government extend?

A.—The river Kennebec was then considered the south west boundary of Nova Scotia.

Q.—What happened to produce a change in the Government?

A.—Razillai died shortly after, and the supreme command passed by Royal Commission to d'Aunay de Charnisé, who took up his residence at Penobscot river.

Q.—To whom did Charnisé become hostile?

A.—He soon became involved in open hostility

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ties with La Tour, and found means to procure
an order from the King, dated February 13th,
1641, to arrest his opponent, and send him pri-
soner to France.

Q.—Did Charnise accomplish his purpose?

A.—He attacked La Tour's fort, on the river
St. John; but La Tour procured assistance from
Boston,* repelled his besieger, and pursued him
to his fort at Penobscot.

Q.—How was the contest renewed?

A.—Charnise entered into a treaty of peace
with the Governor of New England, and hearing
that La Tour was at Boston, he again sailed to
the fort at St. John, and laid siege to it.

Q.—Was his attempt successful?

A.—Madam La Tour defended the Fort with
such resolute courage, that Charnise was obliged
to return to Penobscot, with 20 men killed and
18 wounded.

Q.—By what other circumstance was Charnise
troubled?

A.—La Tour still found means to obtain sup-
plies from Boston, in exchange for his furs.

Q.—Was he not afterwards denied this privi-
lege?

A.—Charnise having retaliated, by siezing a
Boston vessel and threatening the Governor of
New England, succors were withheld from La
Tour, in whose absence Charnise again besieged
the fort at St. John.

Q. How was he received in this attempt?

A.—Madam La Tour defended the Fort for 4
days with undaunted heroism, and though she

* Boston, the capital City of the State of Massachusetts
in New England. (See map.)

was basely betrayed by a mutinous Swiss, when she found that Charnise had mounted the wall, she boldly ascended at the head of her little army, to contest the possession of it with him.

Q.—Who made the first offer to desist?

A.—Charnise, dreading to be twice repulsed by a female, proposed a capitulation, which, to save the lives of her brave followers, was accepted by Madame La Tour.

Q.—Was not this treaty immediately broken?

A.—Scarcely had Charnise entered the fort, when he perfidiously hanged the survivors, and wishing to degrade the intrepid spirit of the woman who had met his power with defiance, his fear with forbearance, and his treachery with detestation, he compelled her to witness the inhuman spectacle at the scaffold, with a halter round her neck.

Q.—Did she long survive her misfortunes?

A.—So powerful an effect had this disaster, and the evils it produced, upon the mind of Madame La Tour, that she died soon after.

Q.—How did Charnise profit by this enterprise?

A.—The stores and other property of immense value at St. John, were all removed to Penobscot, and La Tour, poor and dispirited, went to trade with the Indians in Hudson's Bay.

CHAPTER XII.

FROM 1651 TO 1667.—COMMONWEALTH,

CHARLES II.

*La Tour reinstated by the death of Charnise—
Conquest of Nova Scotia by Major Sedgewick—
Grant to La Tour, Sir Thomas Temple, and
Wm. Crowne—Treaty of Breda.*

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change occur in the Government of Nova-Scotia?

A.—In 1651, La Tour was recalled by the death of Charnisé, whose widow he soon after married, and became reinvested with the position and title of Nova Scotia.

Q.—Did not another rival rise against La Tour?

A.—He did not long enjoy tranquility: La Tour le Borgne, a creditor of Charnisé, obtained a decree from France to take possession of Nova Scotia.

Q.—How did Le Borgne make use of his power?

A.—He suddenly fell upon Monsieur Denys and sent him in irons to Port Royal, destroyed his establishment at the head of Chedabucto Bay, [see Map,] burned the buildings at La Have, and was preparing to attack La Tour, at St. John, when he met an armed force under Major Sedgewick, despatched by Oliver Cromwell,* in 1656, for the recovery of Nova Scotia.

Q.—Relate the success of this expedition?

A.—The English soon subdued La Tour, Le Borgne, and the garrison at Penobscot, and thus found themselves for the third time in possession of Nova Scotia.

Q.—What became of the French inhabitants?

* The civil wars between Charles the First and his Parliament, ended in the execution of that Monarch, on the 30th January, 1649. From that time till May, 1660, the affairs of the kingdom, (or Commonwealth as it was then termed,) were managed by Parliament, with the assistance of Oliver Cromwell, who was chosen Protector of England in 1653, and held the office till his death, in 1658. Cromwell was a man of great courage, ambition and hypocrisy.

A.—While the English resided only at Port Royal, the French still extended their settlements.

Q.—What new misfortunes befell them?

A.—They did not enjoy perfect tranquility. A wooden fort which they erected at La Have was soon after destroyed by the English; and Monsieur Denys who had again resorted to Chedabucto, being ruined by the aggressions of one of his countrymen, and the ravages of fire, quitted all connection with Nova Scotia.

Q.—What became of La Tour?

A.—La Tour having placed himself under the protection of the English, received, in connection with Mr. Temple,* afterwards Sir Thomas, and William Crowne,† a grant from Oliver Cromwell, of the whole of Nova Scotia, dated 9th of August, 1656.

* This gentleman was born in London in 1628. He belonged to an ancient family and received a liberal education. Before losing his possessions in Nova Scotia by the treaty of Breda, he returned to England. In 1660, he became distinguished as a member of the Irish Convention; in 1661 he was elected a member of Parliament; and in 1665 he was created a Baronet of England, by Charles the Second, in whose reign and service Sir William became an eminent Statesman, and by whom he was created a Privy Councillor in 1697. He died in January, 1698, and his body was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a marble monument was erected to him in 1722. His writings were considerable and curious. He is described as an accomplished gentleman, a sound politician, a patriot, and a scholar.

† There is reason for believing that this Wm. Crowne was a minister in Nova Scotia, and the father of John Crowne, who flourished in England in the latter part of the seventeenth Century. JOHN CROWNE, was a Nova Scotian, and a dramatic author of celebrity, whose merit as a writer of comedies excited the jealousy of even Dryden; his name ought therefore to be much better known in his native land than it appears to be.

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Q.—What took place under this grant?

A.—Sir Thomas Temple purchased the share of La Tour and expended £16,000 in fortifying Nova Scotia.

Q.—When did Sir Thomas's grant terminate?

A.—In 1667, by the treaty of Breda, the country was again ceded to France by the title of Acadia; and Sir Thomas Temple, after an ineffectual attempt to save some portion of his possessions by drawing a distinction between Nova Scotia and Acadia, was obliged to resign his authority.

CHAPTER XIII.

FROM 1667 to 1690.—CHARLES II. JAMES II. WILLIAM III. AND MARY II.

State of the Country—Sir Wm. Phipps conquers it—Distress of Acadians—the Chevalier Villabon.

Q.—What succeeded the treaty of Breda?

A.—For 20 years after this period Nova Scotia enjoyed comparative repose.

Q.—In what state was the country at this time?

A.—It possessed a thinly scattered population of 900 Frenchmen, and was not well fortified.

Q.—When were proposals made to improve its defences?

A.—When England declared war against France in 1689, several projects were proposed to protect Nova Scotia; but while the Government of France was deliberating upon them, an armed force from Massachusetts conquered the country.

Q.—When and how was this conquest effected?

A.—On the 20th May, 1690, Sir William Phipps* appeared before Port Royal with 3 ships, mounting 64 guns, and transports with 700 men; and the French Governor, Manival, having only 86 men under his command, surrendered upon honourable terms.

Q.—Was not this treaty violated?

A.—The agreement was only verbal, and Sir William Phipps violated its provisions by plundering the Governor, and suffering pillage. He compelled the inhabitants to take an oath of allegiance to England, and re-embarked his men, carrying with him the Governor, a sergeant, 38 privates, and two priests.

Q.—What other fort did Sir William Phipps subdue?

A.—He then laid siege to Chedabucto, which was bravely defended by Montorgieul, the successor of Monsieur Denys, to whom honourable terms of capitulation were granted and fulfilled.

Q.—When did the Acadians sustain another disaster?

A.—Soon after the departure of Sir William Phipps, the crews of two piratical vessels landed amidst the defenceless inhabitants of Port

* Sir Wm. Phipps was born in New England in the year 1650. He was the son of a Blacksmith, who died while Sir W. was a lad. He was successively a Shepherd, a Ship-carpenter, a fortunate sea Captain, a Baronet of England, Sheriff of New England, a commander of expeditions by land and water against Nova Scotia and Canada, and Governor of Massachusetts. He was a man of enterprising genius and powerful spirit. He died at London, in February, 1695.

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Royal, hanged some of them, burned others with their houses, and slaughtered their cattle.

Q.—Who visited them in their distress?

A.—The Chevalier Villabon now arrived from France, and substituted the French for the English flag at Port Royal.

Q.—Whither did Villabon proceed?

A.—He then sailed to the fort at St. John, but his vessel being captured by the pirates, he merely conciliated the favour of the Indians, and returned to France.

CHAPTER XIV.

FROM 1690 TO 1697.—WILLIAM III. AND MARY II.
Nova Scotia annexed to Massachusetts—Villabon regains possession—Colonel Church ravages the country—Treaty of Ryswick.

Q.—How was Nova Scotia now Governed?

A.—Upon the conquest of Nova Scotia by Sir William Phipps, it was placed under the Government of Massachusetts.

Q.—What French commander again invested Nova Scotia?

A.—Villabon returned to the river St. John in 1691, and assembling the French and Indians, seized Mr. Nelson, the Governor of the Colony, and sent him captive to France.

Q.—What succeeded this transaction?

A.—A long contest ensued, during which, Iberville, a friend of Villabon, captured the Newport, an English frigate, and in conjunction with Villabon, the Baron Castine,* and

* THE BARON OF ST. CASTINE was borne at Berne, the Capital of Switzerland. He became an officer in the French army: but preferring the forests of Acadia to his native mountains, and the simple habits of the roving In-

200 Indians, compelled the garrison at the river Kennebec to surrender.

Q.—How did a re-action occur against the French?

A.—Iberville then proceeded to Newfoundland; but Villabon, while returning to St. John, was captured by an English fleet, and carried to Boston.

Q.—How was this success followed up?

A.—Colonel Church, an English Commander, then sailed to Chiegnecto* with 500 men, who plundered the Acadians, burned their houses and Chapel, destroyed their cattle, and left them in a deplorable condition.

Q.—How did France regain possession of the Country?

A.—Massachusetts having petitioned to be relieved from the protection of Nova Scotia, it was once more restored to France, on the 10th December, 1697, by the treaty of Ryswick, by which the boundary between the English possessions and Acadia was fixed at the river St. Croix.†

CHAPTER XV.

FROM 1697 TO 1710.—WILLIAM & MARY, ANNE
Renewed hostilities—Conquest of Nova Scotia.

Q.—What was now the conduct of the French?

dian, to the blandishments of civilized society, he connected himself with the Abenaki tribe by marriage, and resided among them about 20 years. He was possessed of great prudence and virtue, and so gained the esteem of the Indians, that they created him their Chief Sachem Leader, and revered him as a superior being.

* Now Cumberland. [See map.]

† It still continues a question whether the river St. Croix, as then understood, was the river which at

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A.—Scarcely was the Peace of Ryswick proclaimed, when Villabon threatened to encroach upon the English possessions as far as the river Kennebec, and upon the declaration of war in 1701, Brullion, who was then Governor of Acadia, and resided at Le Have, employed pirates to plunder the traders of New England.

Q.—What measures were adopted in consequence?

A.—To retaliate these injuries, three men-of-war, 14 transports, 36 whale boats, and 550 men were despatched from Boston under the command of Colonel Church; who, proceeding successively to Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, Port Royal, Minas,* and Chiegnecto, destroyed several populous villages, robbed and imprisoned the inhabitants, burnt their houses, and demolished their dykes.†

Q.—What other steps were taken against the French?

A.—Two successive attacks were made upon Port Royal in 1707, but the brave resistance made by Baron Castine and Monsieur Subercase, who succeeded Brullion as Governor, rendered them unsuccessful.

Q.—When and how was a third attack made?

A.—On the 24th September, 1710, four men-of-war, carrying 4000 men, under the command of General Nicholson, arrived at Port Royal from Boston, and attacked the fort.

sent bears that name, the river Magaguadavick, or the St. John.

* Minas, or Grand Pre, in the present township of Horton.

† Dyke—an embankment of earth to protect marsh land from the encroachments of the sea. There are dyked marches of several miles in extent, in various parts of Nova Scotia.

Q.—What was the conduct of the French Governor?

A.—After acting a week upon the defensive, Subercase, who had only 260 effective men in the fort, on the 13th of October, complied with a summons to surrender upon honorable terms, and the garrison was soon after transported to France.

Q.—What force was left to retain possession?

A.—Colonel Vetch was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, with a garrison of 200 marines, and 250 volunteers.

Q.—How did England assist in this enterprise?

A.—The expense of conquering Port Royal, amounting to £23,000, was borne by the English nation.

CHAPTER XVI.

FROM 1710 TO 1713.—ANNE.

Attacks of the French and Indians—Battle of Bloody Creek—Treaty of Utrecht.

Q.—What succeeded the reduction of Port Royal?

A.—The French Court soon began to awaken to a sense of the importance of Nova Scotia; but could find no person to undertake its recovery.

Q.—Who was induced to make the attempt?

A.—At length, Baron Castine, having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Nova Scotia by the Governor of New France, attacked Port Royal, and only waited succors to complete its conquest.

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A.—Assistance from Canada was intercepted by the arrival of an English fleet in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Castine therefore abandoned the siege, and the Acadians within three miles of the fort again submitted.

Q.—What memorable reverse did the English sustain?

A.—A detachment, sent up the river from Port Royal to reduce the other inhabitants to obedience, was surprised by a powerful body of Indians, who killed the Fort Major, the Engineer, and all the boats' crew, and took between 30 and 40 prisoners.*

Q.—What succeeded?

A.—Emboldened by this success, 500 of the Acadians again took up arms to attack the fort, but they soon after dispersed for want of an experienced commander.

Q.—When was peace effectually restored?

A.—In the midst of these troubles, by the treaty of Utrecht, on the 11th of April, 1713, France ceded to Great Britain all right to Nova Scotia.

CHAPTER XVII.

FROM 1713 TO 1744.—ANNE, GEO. I, GEO. II.
Annapolis Royal—Governors Nicholson and Phillips—The Acadians.

Q.—What were the first acts of the English, after gaining possession of Nova Scotia?

* The reflective mind cannot view the scene of this disaster without mentally contrasting the stillness which now reigns around, with the terrific warwhoop of the Indian Warriors, springing from ambush upon their victims, and all the other horrors incident to the calamitous circumstance which gives the spot historical celebrity. It is called BLOODY CREEK, and can be seen by the passing traveller, about 12 miles above Annapolis, on the main post road to Halifax.

A.—The name of Port Royal was now changed to Annapolis Royal in honor of Queen Anne, and in 1714, General Nicholson was commissioned as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nova Scotia.

Q.—What course did he pursue towards the inhabitants of French origin who then remained in the country?

He proposed to the Acadians to become subjects of the British Crown, and retain their possessions, or to leave the country within one year; but they uniformly declined taking the oath of allegiance.

Q.—In what year was a new Governor appointed?

A.—In April, 1720, Governor Nicholson was succeeded by Colonel Phillips, who immediately appointed a Council of 12 persons for the government of the Colony, and summoned the Acadians to take the oath of allegiance.

Q.—How did they meet this summons?

A.—Only 880 of them eventually complied; the rest declined, alleging that they had been refused leave to depart from the Province.

Q.—What privileges were they allowed to exercise?

A.—They were then permitted to choose deputies to make known their wants to the Governor and Council; they enjoyed their own religion, and paid no taxes.

Q.—What estimate is formed of their strength?

A.—The male population of the Acadians, capable of bearing arms, amounted to 4000.

Q.—How was the settlement of Nova Scotia retarded?

A.—Fear of the Indians and French, at this

time very prevalent, prevented English emigration to Nova Scotia.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FROM 1713 TO 1744.—CONCLUDED.

Louisburgh founded—Indian Wars—Peace.

Q.—What were the French about at this time?

A.—Cape Breton being now the only place of protection for the French fishermen, that Government adopted a plan, equally minute and judicious, for making it both more secure and populous.

Q.—What part of this plan was soon after executed?

A.—Having selected a harbour on the South-east side of Cape Breton, they laid the foundation of the celebrated fortress and town of LOUISBURG.

Q.—Who took refuge at Louisburg?

A.—The Indians soon resorted thither in great numbers, and as they still continued hostile in Nova Scotia, the Governor remonstrated with them that the whole country had become English property by treaty.

Q.—How was this remonstrance regarded?

A.—Amazed at a transfer they could not comprehend, the Indians broke out in unrelenting hostility; and finding at Louisburg an asylum from their enemies, and a market for their plunder, they committed the most daring outrages upon the English at Cansseau, Cape Sable, Annapolis, and Passamaquoddy, plundering the inhabitants of their vessels and stores, and sacrificing those they captured with savage vengeance.

Q.—What signal loss did they sustain?

A.—In August, 1724, an expedition from Boston, of 208 men, gained a great victory over them, at their principal village on the river Kennebec.*

Q.—Did not a period of peace succeed?

A.—By this, and other measures of severity, the Indians were terrified and humbled, and did not again disturb the general tranquility which reigned for the next 20 years.

CHAPTER XIX.

FROM 1744 TO 1745. — GEORGE II.

War—French attacks—Conquest of Louisburg.

Q.—When and how was this tranquility disturbed?

A.—On the 20th March, 1744, France declared war against England; and news of this event having reached Cape Breton much earlier than the English settlements, the Governor of that Island determined to take advantage of the circumstance, by surprising the English.

Q.—How was this resolution carried out?

A.—He immediately despatched an armament, which, being joined by large bodies of Indians, destroyed the fort and buildings at Canseau on the 13th of May, and on the 2nd of June laid siege to Annapolis; but after remaining four weeks without making a regular attack, the French were obliged to retire,—an

* Père Rallé, a French Missionary, was killed during this contest. His literary attainments had been respectable, and he was beloved and idolized by the Indians, who bathed his mangled remains with their tears, and buried him on the site of the Chapel where he had long celebrated the rites of religion.

English reinforcement having arrived from New England.

Q.—What measures followed this assault?

A.—The women and children at Annapolis were then removed to Boston for safety, and the Government of Massachusetts denounced the Indians as rebels, and offered premiums for their scalps.*

Q.—What other measure was projected?

A.—The English then prepared to elude attack themselves, by effecting the conquest of Louisburg.

Q.—How was this bold attempt commenced?

A.—4000 men were raised in New England, and under the command of William Pepperal, Esq., sailed for Louisburg on the 24th of March, 1745.

Q.—Where did they receive a reinforcement?

A.—At Canseau they were joined by Commodore Warren, who proceeded to cruize before Louisburg, where he was joined by the fleet and army on the 13th of April.

Q.—How was the assault commenced?

A.—The men being landed, Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan first brought up a detachment, saluted the French city with three cheers, burned their warehouses, took possession of their Grand battery, and turned its guns against the fortress.

Q.—How was this advantage followed up?

A.—The Governor having refused to sur-

* Scalp, the integument or skin of the head. It is considered a most valuable war trophy by the Indians, who deprive the victims of it with amazing celerity, by passing a knife round the skull, and tearing off the scalp by the hair.

render, the siege was pressed with great vigour and spirit by the provincials, who overcame incredible obstacles.

Q.—What new advantage did the English gain?

A.—Commodore Warren captured a French 74 gun ship—a circumstance which he turned into an advantageous stratagem, by directing the commander of the captured vessel to write to the Governor of Louisburg, informing him of the friendly treatment he and his men received from the English.

Q.—What effect had this letter?

A.—While attacked on all sides, and despairing of succour, the Governor of Louisburg was thus assured of good treatment from the English, and accordingly surrendered on the 17th of June.

Q.—Was the city found to have been strongly fortified?

A.—On entering the fortress the stoutest hearts were appalled at its strength, and acknowledged the impracticability of taking it by assault.

Q.—What fortunate occurrences had caused success?

A.—The mutinous spirit of the French garrison—their want of provision—their incorrect estimate of the number of the besiegers—the remarkably fine clear weather that prevailed—the capture of the Vigilant—and the general, though unaccountable concentration at Louisburg of every British ship-of-war in America—all combined to throw into the hands of a few undisciplined volunteers, the strongest and most regularly constructed fortress in America.

Q.—What succeeded this conquest?

A.—An English garrison was soon after sent to Louisburg—Prince Edward's Island was taken possession of by the English—great rejoicings took place in England—and General Pepperal and Commodore Warren were elevated to the dignity of Baronets of Great Britain.

CHAPTER XX.

FROM 1745 TO 1749.—GEORGE II.

French Armada—Is dispersed—Reinforcements from Boston—Defeated—French fleet destroyed—Peace.

Q.—How did the French bear their loss?

A.—The capture of Louisburg roused the French Court to attempt revenge; and early in 1746, a force of 1700 men was sent from Canada to invest Nova Scotia, in conjunction with a powerful armament of 70 sail, and 3150 troops from France, under command of the Duke d'Anville, a nobleman of great courage, experience, and ability.

Q.—Was not the fate of this fleet disastrous?

A.—After a boisterous passage of 90 days, in which many of the vessels were lost, the Duke reached Chebucto (now Halifax) harbour in September, with only three ships of war and six transports.

Q.—How was the Duke d'Anville affected by the loss of his fleet?

A.—So powerfully did the unfortunate issue of the voyage operate upon the mind of the Duke, that he died on the fourth day after his arrival, of vexation, apoplexy, or poison.

Q.—What other reverses did the French sustain?

A.—The Vice Admiral upon his arrival at Chebucto, ran himself through with his sword and expired—2400 men died of infection, and the remainder of the fleet, being dispersed by a storm while sailing to attack Annapolis, returned to Europe.

Q.—What became of the Canadian army?

A.—By the disasters of the fleet, the force sent from Canada, which had invested Annapolis, was left without assistance, and it encamped at Chiegnecto.

Q.—What measures of safety were taken by the English?

A.—Governor Mascarine who now commanded at Annapolis, having applied to Massachusetts for a reinforcement, 1000 men were levied for the service. Of these 300 were wrecked, 500 arrived at Minas, and of the other 200, one vessel full returned, and the rest arrived at Annapolis.

Q.—What new disaster happened to this reinforcement?

A.—On the morning of the 1st of February, 1747, the unprepared English at Minas were attacked by a French party from Chiegnecto, by whom the Colonel, 3 Lieutenants, an Ensign, and 70 men were killed, 27 were wounded, 100 taken prisoners, and the remaining 300, after making a gallant defence, were permitted to march off to Annapolis.

Q.—What misfortune soon afterwards befel the naval power of France?

A.—On the 3rd. of May, 1747, a large fleet, despatched from France against Nova Sootia, was attacked by the English Admirals Anson and Warren, who captured one man-of-war,

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six East India ships, and took 4000 prisoners.

Q.—What succeeded this event?

A.—The French troops in Nova Scotia despairing of succors, soon after retired to Canada; and on the 7th of October, 1748, peace was restored through the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which Cape Breton was again yielded to France.

CHAPTER XXI.

FROM 1748 TO 1749.—GEORGE II.

French claims—Halifax founded.

Q.—What claims did the French Court prefer in order to regain possession of Nova Scotia?

A.—The Government of France now attempted to establish a right to the whole country lying between New England and Chignecto, under the name Nova Scotia, declaring that the Peninsula alone was ceded to Great Britain by the title of Acadia, in the treaty of Utrecht.

Q.—How were these pretensions met by the English?

A.—The magnitude of the claim maintained by the French, alarmed the people of Massachusetts, who prevailed upon his Majesty to endeavour to crush it, by colonizing Nova Scotia with Englishmen.

Q.—What measures were effected for that purpose?

A.—A feasible and inviting scheme was adopted; and by the aid of Parliament, 3760 adventurers and their families sailed from London, and arrived in Chebucto* harbour on the

* Chebucto (now Halifax) harbour is one of the safest and most convenient in the world. When Gov. Corn-

8th of June, 1749, under command of the honorable Edward Cornwallis, as Governor of the Colony.

Q.—What were the first acts of Governor Cornwallis?

A.—On the 14th of July, he formed a Council of six persons, and soon after selected an eligible site, and laid the foundation of the town of HALIFAX, which he so named in honor of the Earl of Halifax, who long cherished the infant colony.

Q.—By whom were the Colonists visited?

A.—Deputies from the Acadians, and the Indian Chiefs of Nova Scotia, made their submission to Governor Cornwallis as British subjects, and the building of the town was rapidly prosecuted.

CHAPTER XXII.

FROM 1749 TO 1750.—GEORGE II.

Attacks of the Indians — They are subdued — State of the Colony.

Q.—By what means were the Colonists disturbed?

A.—Jealous of the growing power of the English in Nova Scotia, the French Government despatched instructions to harass their infant settlements; and the pacific professions of the Indians were soon changed to acts of deadly hostility.

Q.—By whose immediate assistance and to what extent did the Indians perpetrate these acts?

wallis arrived, the surrounding country was covered with the thick green foliage of the Spruce and Fir, even to the water's edge;—presenting to the gaze of the admiring emigrants, a scene, altogether new and delightful.

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A.—They were headed by French Commanders, and before the close of the year 1749, invested Halifax so closely, that the inhabitants could not walk into the adjoining woods without danger of being shot, scalped, or carried away captive and sold at Louisburg.

Q.—What steps were taken to subdue the Indians, and secure the safety of the English settlement?

A.—After making ineffectual complaints of the perfidy of the French Commanders to the Governor of Cape Breton, Governor Cornwallis erected forts at Minas and Pesiquid,* and summoned the Acadians to take an unconditional oath, to support the authority of the English crown.

Q.—How was the Governor's proclamation regarded?

A.—Deputies from the Acadians soon arrived at Halifax, and declined taking the oath; entreating the Governor to allow them to sell their lands and depart from the Province.

Q.—What answer did they receive?

A.—Governor Cornwallis replied that they could neither dispose of their property, nor leave the country;—they therefore returned, without coming to a definite conclusion.

Q.—What renewed outrages were committed?

A.—The Indians in the meantime attacked the English posts at Minas, Canseau, and Dartmouth;† wrecking their vengeance upon the victims who fell into their hands, or extorting exorbitant sums for their ransom.

* Now Windsor, the County town of Hants County.

† A town on the east side of Halifax Harbor.

Q.—What put a stop to these atrocities?

A.—The Governor at length denounced the Indians as traitors and rebels—ordered the officers at Annapolis, Minas, and Pesiquid, to destroy them—raised troops to scour the country, offering 10 guineas reward for every Indian scalp:—they were thus hotly pursued into their retreats, and the country was for a time relieved from terror.

Q.—In what state was Halifax at this time?

A.—The English Emigrants had now erected a House for the Governor, (where the Province Building now stands,) warehouses, and other buildings, in which the whole 5000 people were comfortably lodged.

Q.—What beneficial measures were effected?

A.—During the winter the Governor checked idleness and dissipation by enforcing industry, and organized three Courts of Law for the better Government of the Colony.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FROM 1750 TO 1752.—GEORGE II.

French aggressions—Restrained by Major Lawrence.

Q.—What movements commenced with the year 1750?

A.—The tranquility which the settlers at Halifax had purchased by their arms, was disturbed by intelligence that two vessels with 600 men under the command of Monsieur La Corne, had been despatched from Canada to Bay Verte, whither likewise companies of Indians were marching.

Q.—What steps were forthwith taken at Halifax?

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A.—Apprehensive of a sudden attack, Governor Cornwallis had a breastwork erected round Halifax, and in the spring of 1750, despatched Major Lawrence with a few men to secure the obedience of the Acadians at Chiegnecto.

Q.—How was Major Lawrence received by the Acadians?

A.—At his approach they burned their town to ashes and put themselves under the protection of La Corne, thus increasing his adherents to 1500 men.

Q.—What course did the English commander pursue?

A.—Being too weak to attack such a superior force, Major Lawrence returned to Halifax, whence he was soon after dispatched against Chiegnecto with 1000 men.

Q.—What use did he make of his military force?

A.—He made a bold attack upon the French and Indians, pursued them to La Corne's fort, (called Beau Sejour,) and erected a new fort, which was named Fort Lawrence.

Q.—How far were these measures unavailing?

A.—Though the Indians and French were thus vigorously repulsed, and their incursions restrained, they still harrassed the English settlements, and erected two new forts,—one at Chiegnecto, (called Barge Verte,) and the other at the mouth of the River St. John.

Q.—How were these injuries regarded in England?

A.—The British Government demanded of the French Court reparation for the outrages

committed in Nova Scotia; but received evasive answers, merely sufficient to protract a formal declaration of war.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FROM 1752 TO 1755.—GEORGE II.

Perigrine T. Hopson, Esq., succeeds to the Government—Settlement of Lunenburg—&c.

Q.—When did a prominent change occur in the Government of Nova Scotia?

A.—In 1752, Governor Cornwallis returned to England, and was succeeded in command by Perigrine Thomas Hopson, Esq.

Q.—What settlement was made during his administration?

A.—In the summer of 1753, the town of Lunenburg [see map] was founded by 1458 Germans, who suffered much loss of life and property in their struggles with the Indians.

Q.—What legal tribunal was soon after established?

A.—In 1754, Jonathan Belcher, Esq., was created Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, and a new Judicatory, styled the Supreme Court, was organised.

Q.—What other occurrence is worthy of mention?

A.—During the same year, Major Charles Lawrence assumed command as Lieutenant Governor, in the absence of Governor Hopson.

CHAPTER XXV.

1755.—GEORGE II.

The French power in Nova Scotia subdued.

Q.—What warlike measures were commenced in 1755?

A.—Early in the spring, 3000 men were raised in Massachusetts at the Expense of the English Crown, and placed under the command of Colonels Monkton and Winslow, to dislodge the French from their encroachments in Nova Scotia.*

Q.—To what extent was this force successful?

A.—The Provincials sailed from Boston on the 20th of May, and on their arrival at Chignecto, being joined by 300 regulars and a small train of Artillery on the 4th of June, they routed a body of French and Indians at the river Massaguash, captured fort Beau Sejour on the 16th, and on the following day reduced fort Barge Verte.

Q.—How were these successes followed up?

A.—The Acadians found in arms were pardoned—having been forced into the service; the French troops were sent to Louisburg, and English garrisons placed in the forts; the name Cumberland was substituted for Beau Sejour, and Monkton for Barge Verte.

Q.—How was the French power effectually destroyed?

A.—In the meantime an armament of three frigates and a sloop under command of Captain Rous, appeared before the river St. John to attack the French fort; but they saved him the trouble, by bursting their cannon, blowing

* Colonel Monkton was in many respects, a meritorious officer. Colonel Winslow belonged to one of the most ancient and honourable families of Massachusetts. He possessed great influence in the Province of which he was a native, and in his character were united firmness of purpose and humanity of disposition.

up their magazine, destroying the works they had raised, and taking refuge in the woods.

Q.—Recapitulate the results of these successes?

A.—The English had about 20 men killed and about the same number wounded in the whole of this expedition, the success of which secured tranquility, and the ascendancy of the British flag in Nova Scotia.

CHAPTER XXVI.

1755.—GEORGE II.

Increase of the French power—Expulsion of the Acadians.

Q.—What succeeded the conquest of Nova Scotia?

A.—The congratulations attending the reduction of the French power in Nova Scotia were soon damped, upon intelligence that several English attacks upon Canada had been frustrated, that Louisburg had been reinforced, and that the Indians were let loose upon the defenceless English settlements.

Q.—What measure was forthwith adopted in Nova Scotia?

A.—Aware that if the French again made an irruption into Nova Scotia, they would exact contributions and assistance from the Acadians, Lieutenant Governor Lawrence and his Council, on the 28th of July, 1755, after grave debate, and with the approval of Admirals Boscawen and Moystyn, resolved to expell the Acadians from the Province, and disperse them among the other British colonies.

Q.—What was the state of the Acadians at this time?

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A.—The whole number of these people was 18,000 souls; and they are described as living in the most perfect association of industry, benevolence, peace, piety, and contentment.

Q.—By what names beside Acadians were they known?

A.—They were termed Neutrals, as they professed to take part on neither side in the quarrels of the French and English; but instead of being preserved from injury, they suffered by holding this character; for while mistrusted and oppressed by the English, they were hated, abused, and robbed by the French, and effectually protected by neither.

Q.—Who executed the sentence against them?

A.—Colonel Winslow, being ordered to carry into effect the decree of the Governor and Council, peremptorily summoned the Acadians to assemble at their churches, in different parts of the country, on the 5th of September, to hear his Majesty's determination concerning them.

Q.—What ensued upon this proclamation?

A.—Those who obeyed the summons were informed that by his Majesty's command they were to be transported from the Province, and that their possessions were forfeited to the crown; they were then declared the King's prisoners.—Many of the Acadians, however, escaped to the woods.

Q.—What measures were pursued towards them?

A.—In order to prevent their subsistence, the country was laid waste by fire; thousands of buildings were burned, the prisoners were threatened to be made the victims of the obstinacy of the delinquents, many of whom at length surren-

dered voluntarily, in preference to hazarding their lives amid the active terrors which surrounded them; while others escaped to Canada.

CHAPTER XXVII.

FROM 1755 TO 1756.—GEORGE II.

Expulsion of the Acadians—concluded.

Q.—What particular scene is here worthy of notice?

A.—The removal of the Acadians from Grand Pré or Minas (now Horton) was peculiarly interesting. At that place were assembled 1,923 souls, and the 10th of September was the day fixed upon for their departure.

Q.—How were they affected at this crisis?

A.—Although they had received their sentence with resignation, and borne their confinement with fortitude; yet, when the hour arrived, when the ties of affection were to be severed—when they were to leave the land of their nativity for ever—to part from their friends and relatives without the hope of ever seeing them again—and to be dispersed among strangers, whose language, customs, and religion were opposed to their own, they were overpowered with a sense of their miseries.

Q.—How were their feelings of affection expressed?

A.—Being drawn up six deep, at the chapel, a mile from the shore, the young men refused to go on board without their friends; but they were compelled to proceed, followed by their seniors; and the whole road was crowded with women and children, who on their knees greeted the prisoners with tears and blessings, as they slowly advanced, weeping, praying, and singing hymns.

Q.—Relate the particulars of their removal?

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A.—The males were embarked on board of 5 transports, each guarded by 86 soldiers; and their wives and children being put in other vessels, they were all transported from Nova Scotia, leaving their once beautiful fields and comfortable dwellings in one wide spread mass of smouldering ruins, whilst the lowings of their cattle, and the moanings of their faithful dogs sounded in doleful tones amid the surrounding desolation.

Q.—How does this description otherwise apply?

A.—In nearly the same manner the Acadians from Annapolis, Cumberland, and other parts of Nova Scotia, numbering in all 7000, were conveyed away, and dispersed among the other colonies.

Q.—Where were many of them landed?

A.—1000 of them arrived at Boston, and became a public expense. 450 landed at Philadelphia in a deplorable condition, and the Government of Pennsylvania, to relieve itself of their maintenance, proposed to sell them, with their own consent.

Q.—What answer was returned?

A.—The Acadians rejected this expedient with indignation, urging that as prisoners they expected to be maintained, and not forced to labor.

Q.—What remarkable desire did they evince?

A.—Notwithstanding the revolting retrospect of their sufferings, the forlorn Acadians sighed in exile to revisit their native land.

Q.—To what action did this feeling prompt them?

A.—That portion of them which had been sent to Georgia,* actually set out upon their return

* Now the next State north of Florida.

and, by a dangerous coasting voyage, even reached Boston, where, however, they were detained, by an order from Governor Lawrence.

Q.—What course did the other Acadians adopt?

A.—The others drew up a pathetic memorial to the King, bewailing their unparalleled miseries, repudiating suspicions of their integrity, and accusations against them, as utterly false and groundless, and petitioning for a legal hearing of their case.

Q.—What effect had their memorial?

A.—This appeal failed to accomplish a redress of their grievances, and the majority of them perished in exile, by disease and distress, proceeding from an unconquerable antipathy to their disconsolate situation.

Q.—What have you to remark in conclusion of this subject?

A.—Whether the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia was or was not a justifiable act, is a question which has excited much debate, and which, to be correctly decided, requires the impartial voice of an unbiassed tribunal.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

FROM 1756 TO 1757.—GEORGE II.

Projected attack on Louisburg—Lord Loudon and Admiral Holburne arrive at Halifax—Disasters of the fleet.

Q.—How stood the English efforts against the French power in other parts of America, at this period?

A.—Some reverses befel the English arms on the frontiers of Canada, during the campaign of 1756.

Q.—What new operations were projected?

A.—Lord London, then Governor of Massachusetts, had required the attendance of Governor Lawrence at the annual Military Council at Boston, in January, 1757, where it was determined to direct the whole disposable force of the colonies against Louisburg, and to make the reduction of that post the commencement of more extended operations.

Q.—What were the first movements for that purpose?

A.—Halifax being fixed upon as the place of rendezvous, Admiral Holborne arrived there on the 9th of July, with a powerful squadron, and 5000 British troops, under the command of Viscount Howe; and was soon after joined by Lord Loudon with 6000 men from New York.

Q.—What detained the armament in Halifax harbor?

A.—Information received by Admiral Holborne of the strength of the enemy at Louisburg, deterred him from attempting an attack till the middle of September.

Q.—How did he then proceed?

A.—Having received a reinforcement of 4 ships, he sailed from Halifax, and; arriving before Louisburg, endeavoured to draw the enemy into battle, until the 25th, when he was overtaken by a violent storm, lost one of his ships on the rocks, and returned to England with the rest in a shattered condition.

CHAPTER XXIX.

FROM 1757 TO 1758.—GEORGE II.

Second conquest of Louisburg.

Q.—What succeeded the unfortunate occur-

rences with which the foregoing chapter concludes?

A.—The discomfiture of Admiral Holborne's fleet, and the success of the French arms in Canada, left the colonies in a gloomy state; but in the autumn of 1757, they received from England assurances of zealous co-operation against the French.

Q.—What were the first results of this determination?

A.—Early in the spring of 1758, General Amherst, who had arrived at Halifax with 12,000 Provincial and regular troops, was joined by Admiral Boscawen with a formidable fleet from England.

Q.—Whether did these forces proceed?

A.—The whole armament, consisting of 157 sail, and 14,000 men, quitted Halifax on the 28th of May, and having anchored on the 2nd of June within 7 miles of Louisburg, the troops, headed by Brigadier General Wolfe, landed on the 8th, under a tremendous fire of musketry and cannon.

Q.—Was the expedition eventually successful?

A.—Ablly aided by the spirited conduct and determined courage of the gallant Wolfe, the English Commanders compelled Chevalier Drucor, then Governor of Louisburg, after a vigorous resistance, to sign a capitulation on the 26th of July.

Q.—Particularize the terms of the capitulation?

A.—By these articles, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island was surrendered to the English, with 5637 prisoners and 239 cannon, beside which, the enemy had lost nine men-of-war.

Q.—What measure was forthwith adopted?

A.—Captain Amherst was immediately despatched to England with intelligence of this conquest.

Q.—What trophies did he bear?

A.—He presented eleven pair of French Colors to his Majesty, who ordered them to be carried to St. Paul's Cathedral, where they were deposited under a triumphant discharge of cannon and general rejoicings.

Q.—What other signs of gratulation were exhibited?

A.—His Majesty received addresses from every part of his dominions, congratulating him upon the success of his arms against Louisburg.*

Q.—What other advantages were gained by the English?

A.—During the same year the French were deprived of two important posts in Canada.

CHAPTER XXX.

1758.—GEORGE II.

Convention of a General Assembly—Outline of the Constitution, by a correlative view of the Imperial and Provincial Governments.

Q.—What important event occurred in 1758?

A.—In compliance with an order from his Majesty, Governor Lawrence had convened a General Assembly of 22 members at Halifax, and commenced the business of the session with an opening speech, on the 2nd of October, 1758.

* In the following year, General Amherst and Admiral Boscawen received a vote of thanks from the House of Commons for their services in reducing Louisburg. General Amherst was an active officer in the Canadian campaigns of 1759 and '60; during which he took possession of Ticonderoga, Crown point, Isle Royal, and Montreal. He was afterwards Governor of Virginia, Governor of Guernsey, Baron of Holmsdale, twice Commander in Chief of the British army in England, and a Peer of the realm. His military character stands high in the history of England.

Q.—How was the Government composed?

A.—The Government of Nova Scotia now consisted of the Governor; a Council of 12 members, acting both as a board of advice to his Excellency, and as a distinct branch of the Legislature; and the General Assembly:—these three branches nearly corresponded with the King, Lords, and Commons of England.

Q.—How did the Governor resemble the King?

A.—Thus, the Monarch of England, who possessed power by hereditary right, and was advised by a privy Council, or Cabinet of Ministers, chosen by himself from among the most popular and able men in the Kingdom—was represented by the Governor whom he appointed for Nova Scotia, and who received advice from the Council, likewise chosen by the King.

Q.—What branch did the Council resemble?

A.—The Council in its Legislative capacity bore resemblance to the House of Lords,—composed of Peers, created at various periods by the reigning Monarchs of England, and whose honors descended to their heirs.

Q.—What Body did the General Assembly resemble?

A.—The British House of Commons, a body chosen by the people, and holding power for certain periods fixed by law was the model after which the Colonial General Assembly was formed—possessing similar powers, but dependent on the Imperial Parliament in questions concerning the interests of the whole Empire.

Q.—What exclusive powers did the King exercise?

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A.—The King alone declared war, and made all appointments of officers, both civil and military; he could at his pleasure convene, prorogue, or dissolve the Parliament; and the Governor in obedience to his Majesty's commands, exercised these powers in the Colony.

Q.—What exclusive power was possessed by the Commons?

A.—Neither branch except the House of Commons had any right to originate a bill for granting money or taxing the people; and the General Assembly claimed the exercise of the same power in Nova Scotia.

Q.—What power was common to all of them?

A.—No law could be enacted or enforced without the concurrence of the whole three branches:—King, Lords, and Commons; or Governor, Council, and Assembly.

Q.—Who represented the Governor in his absence?

A.—The Governor was generally assisted by a Lieutenant Governor, who represented him in his absence; and in case of the absence of both Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice administered the Government.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FROM 1758 TO 1759.—GEORGE II.

First Session of Assembly—Emigration to Nova Scotia.

Q.—By what dispute was the first Assembly distinguished?

A.—Scarcely had the business of the Session commenced, when contentions arose between the Council and Assembly, upon the question

whether the latter had authority to regulate the fees of the Registrar of the Court of Vice Admiralty, which officer held a seat at the Council Board.

Q.—How did the dispute terminate?

A.—The Council strenuously opposed the right; but the House persisted in it, and passed a Bill to disqualify public officers from holding seats in either the Council or Assembly. This Bill, however, was rejected by the Council, and the subject thus rested unsatisfactorily.

Q.—What business was accomplished?

A.—Notwithstanding their disputes, many necessary and useful laws were enacted by the Council and Assembly, whose members received no pay for their services, and the session, in which was a recess, terminated by a speech from his Excellency, on the 17th of April, 1759.

Q.—Were not General Assemblies subsequently convened?

A.—The high privilege of British subjects to choose members for one entire branch of the Legislature, has been continued unimpaired to Nova Scotia ever since the first convention of a General Assembly.

Q.—By what means was the population of Nova Scotia increased at this period?

A.—During the session of 1758 and 1759, Governor Lawrence issued proclamations inviting the people of the other Colonies to settle on the lands of the banished Acadians.

Q.—How were the Proclamations regarded?

A.—In consequence of these liberal proposals, many hundreds of substantial farmers

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from New England, and 200 from the north of Ireland, with a constant succession of new adventurers, laid the foundations of those beautiful townships which lie extended upon the borders of the Bay of Fundy, and the Basin of Minas. [See Map.]

CHAPTER XXXII.

FROM 1759 TO 1760.

Canadian Campaigns—The fall of Quebec and death of General Wolfe—Destruction of the French power in America.

Q.—What important measures were now progressing against Canada?

A.—The reduction of Louisburg emboldened the English Commanders to attempt the entire conquest of Canada.

Q.—How far were they successful?

A.—Such was the vigour of their operations that the campaign of 1759 terminated in the conquest of the forts at Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara, and Quebec.

Q.—Which was the most important conquest?

A.—The fall of Quebec on the 18th of September, was an event immortalized equally by its national importance and by the death of General Wolfe, who fell in the arms of victory, at the same moment finishing the glorious career he so bravely opened at Louisburg, and sealing with his blood the ascendancy of the British arms in America.*

* After several unsuccessful attempts to reduce Quebec, Wolfe conceived and as boldly executed the design of ascending a precipice 200 feet high, by which he reached the plains of Abraham, and drew the enemy into an engagement. During the battle, Wolfe received wounds

Q.—How was the event celebrated at Halifax?

A.—The people of Halifax demonstrated their joy upon this occasion by bonfires, illuminations, entertainments, and other evidences of their sincere participation in the general triumph.

Q.—How was Canada wholly subdued?

A.—After the fall of Quebec, the French Governor retired to Montreal [see map]; but having received intelligence of the approach of Lord Colville, with a powerful fleet from Halifax, and being hemmed in on every side by the English Commanders, he surrendered the whole of Canada to His Britannic Majesty, on the 8th of September, 1760.

Q.—What completed the disasters of the French?

A.—The destruction of a French armament in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by Captain Byron, then senior officer at Louisburg, completed the annihilation of the French power in America.

Q.—Recapitulate the English successes over them?

A.—The English had deprived them of every possession except the infant Colony of Louisi-

from three musket balls, and being carried to the rear of the line, while in the agonies of death, he heard the cry of "they run," and on being informed that it was the French who ran, he replied, "Then I die happy," and expired. The French Commander, General Montcalm, fell, mortally wounded at the same moment. The account of this triumph of the British arms was hailed in Great Britain with the most enthusiastic and extravagant expressions of rejoicing: and Parliament afterwards testified the gratitude of the nation to the immortal Wolfe, by erecting a monument to him in Westminster Abbey.

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ana; and soon after procured the submission of the French inhabitants and Indians of Canada and Nova Scotia.

Q.—What measure succeeded the English victories?

A.—As the maintenance of an adequate garrison at Louisburg was deemed disproportionate to its value, its fortifications were wholly destroyed, the cannon were removed to Halifax, and this once celebrated military depôt, has now become an inconsiderable fishing port.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

FROM 1760 TO 1763.—GEORGE II, GEORGE III.
Death of Governor Lawrence—Is succeeded by President Belcher—Capture and re-capture of Newfoundland—Peace.

Q.—What melancholy event happened about this time?

A.—The general joy attending the success of the British arms, was suddenly overcast by the death of Governor Lawrence, on the 19th of October, 1760.

Q.—Did his death cause much regret?

A.—He was as deeply regretted as he had been universally respected and beloved; and the House of Assembly honored his memory by causing a monument to be erected to him in St. Paul's Church, at Halifax.

Q.—Who now assumed the Government of Nova Scotia.

A.—Upon the death of Governor Lawrence, His Honor Chief Justice Belcher, succeeded to the administration of the Government, as President.

Q.—What was the first important measure he effected?

A.—The Assembly having been dissolved by the death of George the Second, on the 26th of October, 1760, President Belcher and his Council altered the scale of representation, and made an increase of members.

Q.—What were the other acts of his Presidency?

A.—On the 12th of December he made a favorable representation of the state of the Colony to the Board of Trade; convened a new Assembly on the 1st of July, 1761; and executed a treaty with the Monguash tribe of Indians.

Q.—What change occurred in the same year?

A.—President Belcher was created Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, on the 21st of November.

Q.—What advantage was gained by the French, in 1762?

A.—The state of tranquility which succeeded, was disturbed by intelligence of the destruction of the English settlements at Newfoundland, and the capture of that Island by a French fleet, which arrived there on the 24th of June, 1762.

Q.—How was this intelligence received in Nova Scotia?

A.—The people of Nova Scotia received the account of this petty triumph with the utmost alarm; the Lieutenant Governor laid an embargo* on the shipping, and declared the existence of martial law.†

* Embargo, s. prohibition to sail.

† The principal feature of which is, that persons accus-

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Q.—What other extravagant measure was adopted?

A.—More than 130 Acadians were forthwith collected and transported to Massachusetts; but as the Legislature of that Province would not permit them to land, they were returned to Halifax, and again imprisoned in October.

Q.—How were the French at Newfoundland subdued?

A.—Lord Colville had, in the meantime, sailed from Halifax with a small fleet, and recovered Newfoundland with the loss of about 20 men.

Q.—When was a pacific treaty executed?

A.—Further hostilities were arrested by the signing of preliminary articles of peace, on the 3rd of November, and on the 10th of February, 1763, a definite treaty was signed at Paris—by which the Government of France yielded to Great Britain, all Nova Scotia, Canada, Cape Breton, Florida, and the Islands in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

FROM 1763 TO 1783.—GEORGE III.

Domestic affairs--Political & Statistical changes.

Q.—What local occurrences succeeded the peace?

A.—About the middle of the year 1763, Londonderry was settled by Irish emigrants, the township of Horton was founded; and on the 26th of September, Mr. Belcher was succeeded as Lieutenant Governor by the honorable Montague Wilmot.

ed of treasonable practices, are judged in a summary mode by a Court of Military Officers.

Q.—What were the principal events of the following year?

A.—On the 31st of May, 1764, Lieutenant Governor Wilmot was elevated to the office of Governor; and during the same year, Shelburne was settled, the township of Granville was granted to 158 proprietors; and orders came from his Majesty, that in case of the death or absence of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice should not assume the administration of the Government.

Q.—What alteration was soon after made?

A.—In 1765, an alteration was made in the scale of representation, by which Cape Breton was entitled to send two members to the General Assembly.

Q.—Name the changes of the ensuing year?

A.—Upon the death of Gov. Wilmot, in May, 1766, the hon. Benj. Green, as senior Councillor, administered the Government till the appointment of the hon. Michael Franklin, as Lieutenant Governor, on the 23rd August. Mr. Franklin was relieved on the 30th of November, by the appointment of the Right Honorable Lord William Campbell, as Governor of Nova Scotia.

Q.—Relate the principal local occurrences of Lord William Campbell's administration.

A.—During the six years after his appointment, Prince Edward's Island was granted to 76 proprietors, and placed under a separate Government; Yarmouth, Clare, and Argyle were settled; Cape Breton was annexed to the County of Halifax, and deemed to be represented by its members, and in 1772, the total population of Nova Scotia was stated to be near 20,000.

Q.—Who succeeded Lord William Campbell?

A.—The next Governor of Nova Scotia was Francis Legge, Esq., who assumed command the 8th of October, 1773.

Q.—By what Lieutenant Governor was he assisted?

A.—Mr. Franklin remained Lieutenant Governor till the 27th of April, 1776, when he was succeeded by Marion Arbuthnot, Esq. The office devolved on Richard Hughes, Esq., on the 17th of August, 1777, and on Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, on the 31st of July, 1781.

Q.—What other changes were made?

A.—On the 9th of October, 1782, Governor Legge was succeeded by John Parr, Esq.; and on the 23rd September, 1783, Edward Fanning succeeded Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, as Lieutenant Governor.

CHAPTER XXXV.

FROM 1763 TO 1783.—CONTINUED.

The American Revolution.

Q.—What subject here demands some attention?

A.—From the domestic affairs of Nova Scotia, our attention is naturally turned to the great revolutionary convulsion, which burst in sunder the bond of connection between Great Britain and most of her American colonies.

Q.—In what state were the colonies at this period?

A.—At the termination of hostilities, by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, the British continental colonies from Nova Scotia to Florida were inhabited by upwards of two millions of people;

who generally possessed a vigorous spirit of commercial enterprise, paid great regard to their educational establishments, and had made a gradual progress in agriculture.

Q.—What measure was projected, that proved dissatisfactory to them?

A.—In the year 1765, an act was passed by the Parliament of England, which extended to the Colonies, and ordained that deeds, bonds, agreements, and other such articles in writing, should not be valid unless executed upon stamped paper, upon which a duty was paid to the Crown.

Q.—What was the fate of the Stamp act?

A.—This law was submitted to, by Nova Scotia, Georgia, and Canada; but the other colonies of America resolutely opposed it, on the ground that the British Parliament had no right whatever to tax them; and it was therefore repealed on the 22nd of February, 1766.

Q.—What measure succeeded?

A.—In 1767, the Parliament, still persisting in a right to tax the colonies, imposed a duty on glass, paper, painter's colours, and tea, imported into them.

Q.—How was this act received in America?

A.—The duties thus imposed proved so obnoxious, that the spirit of opposition spread over all the colonies except Nova Scotia and Canada.

Q.—What was the result of this opposition?

A.—So rapidly did general dissatisfaction increase, that on the 5th of March, 1770, an affray occurred at Boston, between some soldiers and citizens, in which some of the latter were killed.

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Q.—What was the next act of a hostile character?

A.—The colonists had resolved that none of the dutiable articles should be consumed by them, and in 1773, a number of Boston citizens, acting upon this determination, disguised themselves as Indians, boarded some British ships, loaded with tea, and threw 342 chests of it into the sea.

Q.—How did these hostile indications progress?

A.—Dissatisfaction with the measures of the Government now ripened into a general and determined revolutionary spirit; which at length was displayed by a battle between the colonists and British soldiers at Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775.

Q.—What succeeded the battle of Lexington?

A.—The unhappy conflict, called the American Revolutionary War, was now vigorously prosecuted; and on the 4th of July, 1776, deputies from the dissatisfied colonies met at New York, and declared them to be free and independent, under the appellation of "The United States of America."

Q.—What measures succeeded this declaration?

A.—The British Government resorted to the most vigorous measures to recover possession of the colonies, renouncing all right of taxing them, except for the regulation of commerce; but the Revolutionists having strengthened themselves by gaining the open alliance of France, on the 6th of February, 1778,—Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the

United States, by a treaty which was signed at Paris, on the 3rd of November, 1783.

Q.—What colonies remained true to Great Britain?

A.—Neither Nova Scotia nor Canada joined the standard of revolt. The charge of disaffection was indeed imputed to the inhabitants of two or three townships of Nova Scotia; but it was afterwards testified that their dissatisfaction arose from the mal-administration of justice by public officers, and from other causes, disconnected with revolutionary principles.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

FROM 1783 TO 1792.—GEORGE III.

*Increase of population—Important changes—
Events during Governor Parr's administration
—His death.*

Q.—How was Nova Scotia affected by the Revolution?

A.—Immediately after the independence of the United States was acknowledged, Nova Scotia received an accession of 20,600 Loyalists, who had forsaken the newly created Republic, with a determination to settle on British ground.

Q.—Describe their character and usefulness.

A.—They were an intelligent, upright, enterprising, and wealthy race of men, and laid the foundation of the prosperity of Nova Scotia.

Q.—What enactment was now made by the Legislature?

A.—In October, 1783, an act passed the Provincial Government for pardoning all persons who had been guilty of treason in Nova Scotia during the revolution.

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Q.—What important measure was soon after effected?

A.—In 1784, New Brunswick and Cape Breton were set off as two distinct Governments from the Peninsula of Nova Scotia; and in the following year, a monthly line of Packets was established between England and Halifax.

Q.—State the next change which took place in the Government of the colonies.

A.—It being deemed expedient at this time to appoint a Commander-in-Chief over all the British North American Colonies, with a Lieutenant Governor for each, instead of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, as heretofore, Lord Dorchester was first elevated to the supreme command, as Governor General of British America, in 1786.

Q.—Who commanded in Nova Scotia under the Governor General?

A.—Governor Parr still retained his title and command in Nova Scotia, and during the remainder of his administration, the Halifax Marine Insurance Association was formed; a public ball and dinner was given to Prince William Henry,* King's College at Windsor was founded, and the House of Assembly impeached the Judges.

Q.—What grants were made to support education?

A.—The House of Assembly granted £400 to maintain an academy at Windsor; £500 to aid in the erection of King's College, and an annual sum of £400 sterling for its support.—The Imperial Parliament also granted £1000 to King's College.

* Afterwards King William the Fourth.

Q.—Who succeeded Governor Parr?

A.—Upon the death of Governor Parr, on the 25th of November, 1791, the hon. Richard Bulkely administered the Government as senior Councillor, till the 14th of May, 1792, when John Wentworth, Esq. was sworn into office as Lieutenant Governor.

Q.—What preceded his appointment?

A.—Thé Great Pictou Road was opened during the administration of Mr. Bulkely.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

FROM 1792 TO 1808.—GEORGE III.

Lieut. Governor Wentworth's Administration.

Q.—Name the principal event in the new administration?

A.—France declared war against England, in 1793; and one of the results of this declaration, was the capture of two French men-of-war, by his Majesty's ships, *Thetis* and *Hussar*, which vessels arrived at Halifax with their prizes in 1795.

Q.—What other occurrences are worthy of mention?

A.—During the same year, Governor Wentworth was preferred to the dignity of Baronet of Nova Scotia; and Parliament granted an additional sum of £500 towards completing King's College, at Windsor.

Q.—What evidences of liberality were soon after shown?

A.—In 1798, the House of Assembly voted 500 guineas for the purchase of a star, to be presented to Prince Edward, Duke of Kent,*

* The Duke of Kent was a brother of their Majesties George IV, and William IV, and father of QUEEN VIC-

and the inhabitants of Nova Scotia subscribed about £10,000 for the support of the war with France.*

Q.—What calamity happened in the same year?

A.—On the 25th of September, a dreadful storm destroyed property at Halifax amounting by estimation to £100,000.

Q.—When did the war with France terminate?

A.—On the 18th of November, 1801, a general peace was announced; upon which the town of Halifax was brilliantly illuminated.

Q.—For what was the ensuing year distinguished?

A.—In May, 1802, a Royal Charter was granted to King's College; and the ship Princess Amelia, bearing the furniture of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, was lost on Sable Island, and every person on board, 200 in number, perished.

Q.—What results succeeded these occurrences?

A.—In the following year, an establishment was erected on the Isle of Sable for the relief

TORIA. His Royal Highness was born on the 2nd of November, 1767; and thirty years afterwards, having visited Halifax as Commander of the Royal Fusileers, he built the Prince's Lodge, on the margin of Bedford Basin, about six miles from the town. His Royal Highness was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in British North America, in 1799, and it was from him that Prince Edward's Island received its present name. On the 5th of June, 1800, the Duke laid the corner stone of Mason's Hall, in Halifax. He died in Jan., 1819.

* Towards this object, the boys of the Halifax Grammar School gave £23 18s, sterling, out of their own pocket money.

of shipwrecked mariners; and in September, the University of King's College was opened for instruction.

Q.—What national calamity was proclaimed?

A.—Renewed hostilities between England and France, by the dissolution of the peace, were announced in 1803.

Q.—Name the principal local event of the ensuing year?

A.—No appropriation Bill passed in 1804, in consequence of a disagreement between the House and Council, upon which the Lieutenant Governor undertook to pay the several items which had been agreed to by both branches, and likewise the usual salaries.

Q.—What important event transpired in Europe?

A.—On the 2nd of December, 1804, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, who, by his military genius and ambitious views, kept Europe in arms for 20 years, was crowned Emperor of France.

Q.—Where not hostile movements progressing in America?

A.—The pacific relations between England and the United States, were violently disturbed by the discovery of several English deserters on board the American frigate, Chesapeake, from which they were taken by his Majesty's ship, Leopold, in 1807.

Q.—What were the consequences of this collision?

A.—A war between England and the United States was now anticipated; exports of provision from Nova Scotia were prohibited; and the militia in many parts of the Province called out and armed.

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Q.—What measures were taken by the United States?

A.—The American Congress, in retaliation of the commercial restrictions of Great Britain, imposed an embargo on all American vessels, and commanded all British ships to quit their Ports.

Q.—How was the administration changed at this time?

A.—In the midst of these difficulties, Sir John Wentworth's administration terminated, by the appointment of Sir George Prevost, as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

Q.—Was Governor Wentworth popular?

A.—During his administration of the Government for nearly 15 years, Sir John Wentworth gained the esteem of the people of Nova Scotia, and the Assembly voted him a pension of £500 per annum, on his retirement.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

FROM 1808 TO 1811.—GEORGE III.

Sir George Prevost's Administration.

Q.—When did the new administration commence?

A.—Sir George Prevost was sworn into office on the 13th of April, 1808; but in the autumn of that year he sailed to assist in the reduction of Martinique, a French Island in the West Indies.

Q.—Who now administered the Government?

A.—In the absence of Sir George Prevost, the Government devolved on the honorable Alexander Croake, who refused his assent to an appropriation bill passed by the Assembly.

in January, 1809, one item of which he considered improper, and the whole bill extravagant.

Q.—How was the national commerce relieved?

A.—In April, a partial intercourse was opened between Great Britain and the United States.

Q.—When did the Lieutenant Governor resume the administration?

A.—On the 12th of April, Sir George Prevost returned successful from Martinique, and in June, the Legislature voted 200 guineas for the purchase of a sword to be presented to him as a mark of their approbation for his conduct at the taking of that Island.

Q.—How was the administration of Lieutenant Governor Prevost conducive to the prosperity of Nova Scotia?

A.—Sir George is said to have been the first Governor who discovered the real importance of Nova Scotia; or who had the abilities to direct its resources into proper channels.

Q.—Enumerate the measures which led to this opinion?

A.—He introduced order into the public departments; established schools in the townships; carried into successful operation a new style of training the militia; founded that superb edifice the Province Building; had new roads opened; and extended the agriculture, trade, and fisheries of the colony.*

Q.—When did Lieutenant Governor Prevost's administration terminate?

A.—On the 20th of August, 1811, the hono-

* See McGregor's *British America*, 1st Ed., p. 144.

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rable A. Croake assumed the Government; Sir George Prevost having been appointed Governor General of the colonies.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

FROM 1811 TO 1816.—GEORGE III.

Administration of Sir John Coape Sherbrooke.

Q.—Who was the next Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia?

A.—Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, having been appointed to succeed Sir George Prevost, was sworn into office as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia on the 16th of October, 1811.

Q.—What important event distinguished the ensuing year?

A.—The United States declared war against Great Britain in June, 1812; and the arrival of His Majesty's ship *Belvidera* at Halifax, announcing that she had been chased and fired into by an American squadron—her captain and 18 seamen wounded, and two killed, indicated the necessity of meeting the declaration with vigor and spirit.

Q.—What measures were immediately adopted?

A.—A press-warrant was forthwith granted to the Admiral on the station; the militia were called out and armed; letters of Marque* were issued, and privateers fitted out against the Americans.

Q.—How were the interests of education advanced?

A.—In January, 1813, the National School at Halifax was opened; and in May, a grant of 20,000 acres of land was made to King's College.

* Marque, s., [pr. mark,] license for making reprisals.

Q.—What happened in the following month?

A.—On Sunday, the 6th of June, his Majesty's frigate Shannon entered Halifax harbor, with her prize, the American frigate Chesapeake, which she captured near Boston harbor after a severe engagement of eleven minutes.

Q.—How were the ships greeted at Halifax?

A.—As the Shannon and her splendid prize slowly passed up the harbor, the inhabitants of Halifax covered the wharves, and rapturously cheered the victorious sailors, who rejoined by waving their hats in silence, fearful of disturbing the rest of their gallant commander, Captain Broke, who had received a wound on his head.

Q.—Who was the American Captain in this action?

A.—The commander of the Chesapeake was Captain Lawrence, a brave and noble-hearted officer. Being killed in the engagement, he was buried at Halifax with all the formalities due to his rank and valor—honors which generous conquerors ever extend to the remains of a fallen foe.

Q.—How did the contest with France terminate?

A.—In April, 1814, Bonaparte resigned the throne of France and Italy, and in the ensuing month, peace was concluded between Great Britain and France.

Q.—How stood the war in America?

A.—Hostilities against the United States were prosecuted with much vigor, to the decided advantage of the English power, until the treaty of Ghent, which was signed on the 24th of December, 1814.

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Q.—By what means were hostilities with France renewed?

A.—The return of Bonaparte to Paris revived the French war, which was finally terminated by the famous battle on the plains of Waterloo, in which Napoleon was vanquished by the Duke of Wellington, on the 18th of June, 1815.

Q.—What domestic change occurred in the following year?

A.—In June, 1816, Sir John C. Sherbrooke embarked for Canada, as Governor General of British America.

Q.—What was his character?

A.—Sir John is said to have been a man of extraordinary abilities, sound judgment, inflexible integrity, and indefatigable diligence?

CHAPTER XL.

FROM 1816 TO 1820.—GEORGE III. GEORGE IV.
The Earl of Dalhousie.

Q.—By whom was Sir John Coape Sherbrooke succeeded?

A.—Lieutenant General, the right honorable George, Earl of Dalhousie, was next sworn into office as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, on the 12th of October, 1816.

Q.—How did the Earl of Dalhousie govern the Province?

A.—His administration was exceedingly agreeable to the people of Nova Scotia, and was distinguished for great and useful measures.

Q.—Mention some of them?

A.—The establishment of agricultural societies throughout the Province; the building of Dalhousie College at Halifax, and the con-

mencement of a bridge over the Avon river at Windsor, were among the most important of his measures.

Q.—Through whose exertions were agricultural societies formed?

A.—The people of Nova Scotia were first roused to a sense of the importance of cultivating the soil by JOHN YOUNG, Esq., who, under the signature of "Agricola," published a series of able and scientific letters in the "Acadian Recorder," which were the chief cause of the formation of agricultural societies.

Q.—What interruption happened in this administration?

A.—His Lordship, the Earl of Dalhousie, was absent from Nova Scotia from the 3rd of April, 1818, to the 1st of May, 1819, during which period the honorable Michael Wallace administered the Government.

Q.—What melancholy event occurred in 1819?

A.—His Majesty, King George the Third, died on the 29th of January, 1819, after a glorious reign of 59 years; and upon the receipt of official intelligence of this event, King George the Fourth was proclaimed in Nova Scotia on the 7th of April, 1820.

CHAPTER XLI.

FROM 1820 TO 1828—GEORGE IV.

Sir James Kempt.

Q.—Who was the next Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia?

A.—The Earl of Dalhousie, having been appointed Governor General, was succeeded by Sir James Kempt, who was sworn into office on the second of June, 1820.

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Q.—State the character and period of his administration?

A.—Sir James governed Nova Scotia with deserved popularity till the year 1828.

Q.—By what events was that period distinguished?

A.—The most important acts of his administration were—the reannexation of Cape Breton to Nova Scotia in 1820; the division of the Province into three judicial districts, and the commencement of the Shubenacadie canal in 1824; the opening of the Pictou coal-mines, and the introduction of Steam Machinery into Nova Scotia; the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, a Banking Company, a Whaling Company, and a Public Library at Halifax; and the recognition of the principle of admitting Catholics into the House of Assembly.

Q.—How many interruptions occurred?

A.—Lieutenant Governor Kempt was twice absent from the Province during the period of his administration; first, on a visit to England from 1824 to 1825; secondly, on a visit to Canada, from the 25th of May to the 28th of July, 1828. Sir James embarked for Canada as Governor General, on the 28th of August, 1828.

Q.—Who was administrator of the Government?

A.—During these recesses, and until the arrival of a new Governor, the hon. Michael Wallace administered the Government as President.

CHAPTER XLII.

FROM 1828 TO 1834.—GEORGE IV. WILLIAM IV.

Sir Peregrine Maitland.

Q.—When did a new Governor arrive?

A.—On the 29th of November, 1828, Sir Peregrine Maitland arrived at Halifax, and was sworn into office as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

Q.—When did he again leave the Province?

A.—After administering the Government for nearly a year, His Excellency sailed to a warmer climate for the benefit of his health, and was absent from the 15th of October, 1829, to the 30th of May, 1830; during which period the honorable Michael Wallace acted as President of the Province.

Q.—When did His Excellency finally quit the Province?

A.—After his return to Nova Scotia, Sir Peregrine discharged his Executive duties with much credit till the 9th of October, 1832, when he sailed to England; and the administration devolved on the honorable Thomas N. Jeffery, as President, by seniority in the Council.

Q.—What important events occurred during that period?

A.—Sir Peregrine Maitland's administration was distinguished as a period of general peace, prosperity, and health; by the death of the King and the accession of William the Fourth on the 6th of July, 1830; by the prosecution of the works at Fort George; by the formation of Banking and Steam-boat Companies, a Mechanics' Library and Institute, and other useful institutions.

CHAPTER XLIII.

FROM 1834 TO 1838.—WM. IV. VICTORIA I.
Sir Colin Campbell.

Q.—When was President Jeffery relieved of his duties?

A.—Upon the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, on the 2nd of June, 1834, the honorable T. N. Jeffery retired from the office of President, the duties of which he had discharged with sound judgment, and inflexible firmness.

Q.—For what was the new administration remarkable?

A.—The administration of Sir Colin Campbell was distinguished by many important events and measures.

Q.—Enumerate them.

Q.—Those which appear of most consequence were—the prevalence of the malignant Cholera in Halifax during the summer of 1834; the death of King William, and the accession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, on the 20th of June, 1837; the reconstruction of the Council of Nova Scotia; the Canadian rebellion; and the celebration of Her Majesty's Coronation, on 28th June, 1838.

Q.—How was Her Majesty's Council reconstructed?

A.—In compliance with instructions from the British Government, the old Council was dissolved on the 12th of December, 1837, and its members with other gentlemen were formed into two new bodies; one possessing the Legislative and the other the Executive power, both previously exercised by the council of twelve.

Q.—How many members were in the new Councils?

A.—The Legislative Council was composed of 20 members, and was in more perfect assimilation to the House of Lords; and the Executive Council consisted of 12 members, and bore analogy to Her Majesty's Cabinet of Ministers.

Q.—When did the Canadian rebellion commence?

A.—The first blood by the rebellion in Canada was shed about the last of November, 1837.

Q.—What measures were forthwith adopted?

A.—Upon receipt of this intelligence, the troops in garrison at Halifax were despatched to Canada, and a public meeting was held, at which resolutions were adopted expressive of attachment to Her Majesty, and of a determination to support the wives and children of the absent troops.

Q.—How was this feeling reciprocated?

A.—The expressions of Loyalty thus sent forth from Halifax, were reiterated by every other town and settlement in Nova Scotia.*

Q.—How did the rebellion terminate?

A.—The misled people who had been persuaded to rebel were soon subdued, their rights as British subjects were suspended, and the Earl of Durham was sent from England as Governor General of British America, with authority to reconcile the Provincial disputes which had caused the rebellion.

Q.—How was the coronation observed?

A.—The 28th of June, the day appointed for the coronation of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, was celebrated in Nova Scotia in a style unsurpassed in the annals of Provincial History.

Q.—What means were employed to honor the occasion?

A.—The ceremonies at Halifax consisted of royal salutes, a grand display of colours, ringing

* See proceedings of the meeting at Halifax, reported by J. H. Crosskill in the Times of 29th of December, 1837; or see other Newspapers of the same week, and succeeding numbers for the proceedings of other loyal meetings.

of church bells, a pompous procession, a public festival, sports and games, illuminations, martial music, balls, entertainments, bonfires, and a succession of splendid fireworks.

Q.—What proved that the desire to honour Her Majesty was universally felt in Nova Scotia?

A.—Other parts of the Province joined in celebrating this event with similar demonstrations of gratulation.

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE YEAR 1838.—VICTORIA I.

Local events—Lord Durham—Rebellion in Canada.

Q.—What local occurrences succeeded the events related in the foregoing chapter?

A.—The close of the year 1838, was marked by the opening of Dalhousie College under three Professors;—a riot in Halifax on the 31st August; and the execution of Maurice Doyle for murder in the County of Cumberland.

Q.—What other matters are worthy of recollection?

A.—About this time, also, several societies were formed in Halifax—as the St. George's, the Highland, the Agricultural, and the Horticultural Societies.

Q.—What movement took place affecting our political affairs?

A.—In September, a deputation of five intelligent gentlemen of Halifax were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to proceed to Canada, for the purpose of conferring with the Governor General on the state of the Colony.

Q.—What happened in their absence?

A.—In the meanwhile, news arrived from England that the acts of the Earl of Durham had been pronounced illegal by the Parliament—and that he had been deserted by his political friends—the Ministry under whose auspices he had acted, and from whom he expected aid, instead of discouragement, in the arduous duties he had undertaken.

Q.—What followed?

A.—Indignant at the treachery of his friends, more than at the open hostility of his enemies, the Noble Earl immediately threw up the viceregal command as Governor General, and embarked for England on the 2nd of November.

Q.—Did he prepare any valuable Document?

A.—The report of the noble Earl on the Political Institutions and social state of the colonies of North America, is an important state paper—the contents of which should be familiar to every intelligent colonist.

Q.—What ensued upon Lord Durham's departure?

A.—The military command now devolved on Sir John Colborne, who, on the 4th of November, found it necessary to proclaim the existence of Martial Law.

Q.—For what reason?

A.—Demonstrations of rebellion appeared immediately after Lord Durham's departure, and spread through various parts of Canada with fearful violence.

Q.—How were the rebels quelled?

A.—Troops were withdrawn from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to aid in suppressing the rebellion; and by the assistance of the Loyal British Colonists, and his own ener-

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getic movements, Sir John Colborne succeeded in subduing those who had taken up arms in open hostility to the Government.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE YEAR 1839.—VICTORIA I.

Local Politics—Stirring events—Proposed Invasion of New Brunswick—Despatches—Storm.

Q.—What were the leading occurrences of the new year?

A.—The year 1839 opened with several important movements in the capital of the Province. Meetings were held for the formation of a Society for the encouragement of Trade and Manufactures, and for the relief of the Canadian Loyalists who had suffered by the rebellion; and the "Judge's fees" were abolished.

Q.—For what other local matters was the beginning of this year remarkable?

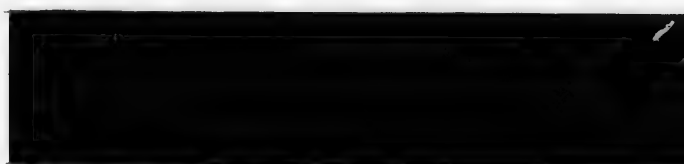
A.—Some disputes between the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province ripened into hostility, and the two branches sent delegations to England to represent their respective views to the Home Government.

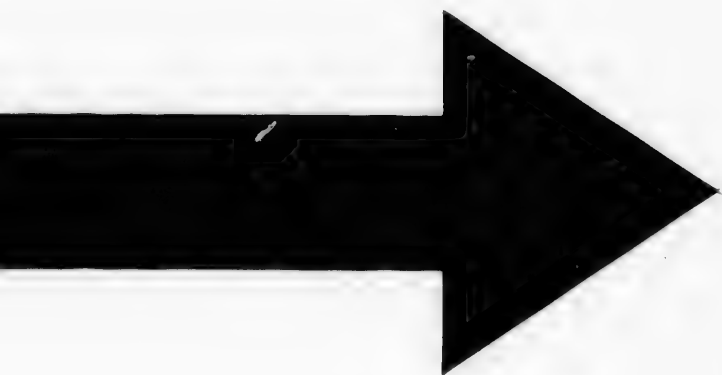
Q.—What intervened?

A.—The political deliberations of the Assembly were suddenly disturbed on the 26th of February by the arrival of intelligence that the inhabitants of the state of Maine were preparing to invade New Brunswick.

Q.—How was this news greeted?

A.—The moment this announcement was made in the Assembly, party feeling instantly subsided, and the House voted £100,000 and 8,000 men to aid the New Brunswickers in repelling their invaders.





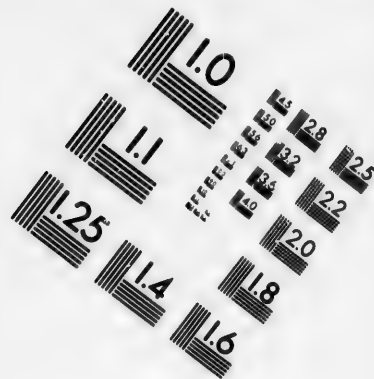
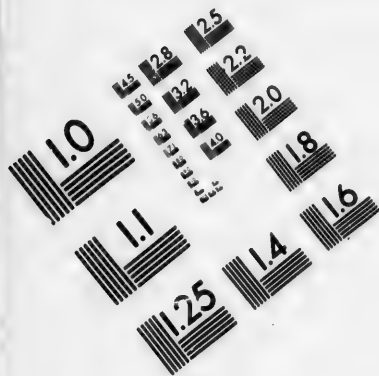
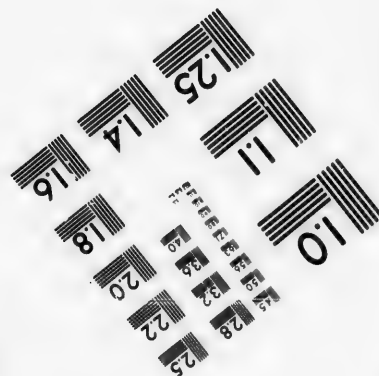
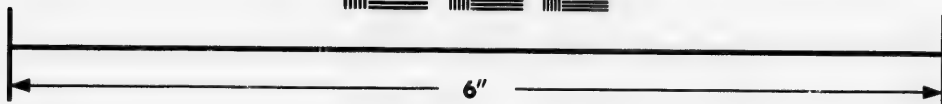
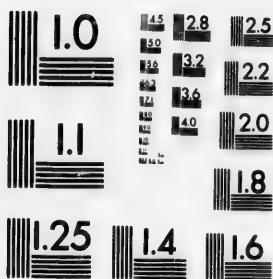
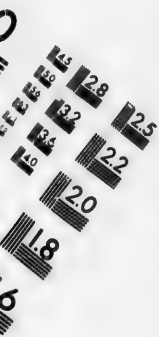


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Q.—Did this movement meet with public sympathy?

A.—The inhabitants of Halifax evinced the most intense interest in these proceedings—the Gallery and lobby of the building were thronged with spectators; and when, after the space of only a few hours, the report of the Committee was brought up to the House, all the members, with the speaker at their head, simultaneously rose, and gave three soul-stirring cheers for Her Majesty the Queen, and three more for our brave and loyal brethren of New Brunswick.

Q.—What novel scene was presented?

A.—In this patriotic demonstration the dense crowds which thronged the building were permitted to join.

Q.—For what else was this year remarkable?

A.—The latter part of 1839 was noted for the appointment of Sir C. Poulett Thompson (afterwards Lord Sydenham,) as Governor General of British America, and for two important despatches from the colonial office.

Q.—What was the purport of these documents?

A.—The first despatch was dated the 14th of October, and declared, among other things, that Her Majesty would govern these colonies by affection—not by force; the latter was dated the 16th of October, and made the tenure of office dependant on motives of public policy, instead of on the good behaviour of the office holder, as heretofore.

Q.—What happened in December?

A.—On the 19th of December, a violent storm swept over this continent and did considerable damage along the Atlantic coast.

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CHAPTER XLVI.

1840.—VICTORIA I.

Q.—Relate the leading occurrences of the ensuing year?

A.—The Legislative session of 1840 opened with renewed hostility between the Councils and the Assembly—and the deliberations of the Commons resulted in a vote of want of confidence in the Executive Council, and an address to the Queen asking for the recal of Sir Colin Campbell.

Q.—What became of the latter document?

A.—The address was not presented to the Queen because it had not been transmitted through the Lieutenant Governor.

Q.—Name some of the principal events of this year?

A.—The Marriage of Queen Victoria on the 10th of February, was celebrated with great ceremony in Nova Scotia—the Cunard line of steamers was established in the summer of 1840; and there was a general convention of the Governors of British America at Halifax, where the Governor General arrived on the 9th of July.

Q.—What change took place in the local Government of the Colony?

A.—On the 16th of September, a new Governor arrived at Halifax in the person of Lord Viscount FALKLAND, who assumed command on the 30th of September.

Q.—What became of his predecessor?

A.—Sir Colin Campbell embarked for England on the 3rd of October—to proceed to the East as Governor of Ceylon, an extensive Island in the Indian Ocean.

Q.—What characterised his departure?

A.—So enthusiastic was the affection evinced for Sir Colin on his embarkation, that some of the national societies formed a procession in honor of the event; the populace took the horses from his carriage, and drew it in triumph to the wharf, where an assembled multitude of thousands rent the air with cheers, as His Excellency stepped on board of the steamer which conveyed him from our shores.

Q.—What was one of the first acts of the new administration?

A.—Lord Falkland immediately called to his council some of the leaders of the Reform party—dissolved the Assembly, and had a majority returned to support his administration.

Q.—What else deserving of notice happened in 1840?

A.—The other prominent events of this year which we have not yet noticed, were—an attempt on the Queen's life, which happily failed in effect;—the passing of the Quadrennial Bill by the Legislative Council; the elevation of the Governor General to the Peerage of the Realm; and the breaking out of hostilities between England and China.

Q.—For what else was the year 1840 remarkable?

A.—The imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, by the Americans, formed another source of contention between Great Britain and the United States. McLeod was a British subject, and was said to have been concerned in the burning of an American vessel, named the "Caroline."

CHAPTER XLVII.

1841.—1842.—VICTORIA I.

Halifax a City—Birth of a Prince, &c.

Q.—What occurred in the Legislature at the opening of the year 1841?

A.—The Legislative session of this year was distinguished by the election of the Leader of the Reform party to the Speakership of the Assembly, by a majority of one; and for the the passing of a Bill for the incorporation of the City of Halifax.

Q.—What happened in the sister province?

A.—In the month of March, the City of St. John, New Brunswick, was visited by a devastating conflagration; and in August another visitation of the same kind occurred—destroying property of immense value.

Q.—What other events of this year are worthy of notice?

A.—The Prince De Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, king of the French, paid a visit to Halifax on the 6th of September; Lord Sydenham died in Canada in the middle of the same month; Alexander McLeod was tried at Utica, and acquitted; and a PRINCE of Wales was born on the 9th of November.

Q.—What were the principal events of the early part of the year 1842?

A.—In the month of April, 1842, news arrived from India of the massacre of 10,000 British troops; the measles carried off a number of children in Halifax—Steamships commenced running between Halifax and the West Indies; and in June, steam communication was established between Halifax, Lunenburg, Liverpool, Yarmouth, and St. John.

Q.—What memorable event took place in England about this time?

A.—On the 29th and 30th of May, two more diabolical and daring attempts were made on the life of the Queen, from both of which Her Majesty providentially escaped without injury.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Q.—What may be considered the chief causes of continued tranquility in the civil affairs of this Province?

A.—Nova Scotia may be deemed particularly fortunate in having been governed by great and good men, who, by gaining the esteem of her inhabitants, secured their co-operation in effecting measures for good government, and thereby prevented civil commotions.

Q.—How have we been protected from foreign invasion?

A.—In return for the sincere loyalty ever manifested by the people of Nova Scotia towards their Sovereign, and the profound love and veneration evinced by them for British Institutions, ample protection is afforded them by the Parent Government, which watches over the colonies with paternal care.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Geography of Nova Scotia.

Divisions, Lakes, Rivers, and Mountains.

Q.—What are the civil and judicial divisions of Nova Scotia?*

* Alterations are made in the counties and representation almost every year; and therefore the best reference that can be had is to the annual almanacs. The following table will show the present counties, with their population, members of Assembly, and the county town of each, with its members and distance from the capital.—For the situation of the counties see map.

	Counties.	Popu- lation.	Mem- bers.	County Towns.	Mem- bers.	Miles dist.
<i>Eastern Circuit.</i>	{ Halifax	31,095	2	Halifax	2	0
	{ Guysboro	16,950	2	Guysboro	0	178
	{ Sydney	17,436	2	Dorchester	0	144
	{ Pictou	6,770	2	Pictou	1	98
	{ Cumberland	9,629	1	Amherst	1	128
<i>Middle Circuit.</i>	{ Colchester	10,884	2	Truro	1	64
	{ Hunts	12,760	2	Windsor	1	55
	{ King's	11,756	2	Kentville	0	72
	{ Lunenburg	5,981	2	Lunenburg	1	65
	{ Queen's	15,022	1	Liverpool	1	100
<i>Western Circuit.</i>	{ Shelburne	15,022	1	Shelburne	1	279
	{ Yarmouth	12,326	1	Yarmouth	1	221
	{ Digby		1	Digby	1	150
	{ Annapolis		1	Annapolis	1	130
<i>Cape Breton</i>	{ Cape Breton	37,500	1	Sydney	1	333
	{ Richmond		1	Arichat	1	159
	{ Inverness		1	Port Hood	1	230

193,409 26 added to 15, with a member for each of the townships of Onslow, Londonderry, Palmouth, Newport, Horton, Cornwallis, Granville, Barrington, Argyle, and Clare, (10,) gives a total of 51 members to General Assembly.

The number of inhabitants above is obtained by an increase of one-fourth on the census taken in 1827. The distances to Sydney, Arichat, and Port Hood are by land to Guysborough, thence by water. If you embark at Pictou for Port Hood, the distance is only 151 miles.

A.—For the better administration of Government, and the equal distribution of justice, Nova Scotia is divided into circuits, counties, and townships.

Q.—What are the characteristics of each of these divisions?

A.—Each circuit embraces several counties, and has one or more judges presiding over its courts; counties are divisions, serving the better regulation of taxes and representation; townships are tracts of land, each granted to a number of individuals, associated together for purposes of settlement.

Q.—Do lakes and rivers abound in Nova Scotia?

A.—About one third of Nova Scotia is covered with lakes and rivers, which are scattered in every direction over its surface.

Q.—Which are the principal lakes?

A.—The largest lakes are the Bras d'Or and Marguerite, in Cape Breton; Roiguol, in Queen's County, the Grand Shubenacadie, in Halifax and Hants; the St. Croix, in Hants; College Lake in Sydney and Guysborough; and Porter's Lake in Halifax County.

Q.—What are the rivers?

A.—The rivers are numerous. Though none are very great, some of them are navigable for many miles; such as the Annapolis river, the Avon, the Shubenacadie, the Musquodoboit, and St. Mary's; East, West, and Middle rivers at Pictou, and the Miray in Cape Breton.

Q.—What mountains are in Nova Scotia?

A.—The surface of Nova Scotia is hilly and undulated, but not mountainous; the princi-

pal high lands are the Horton Mountains; North Mountain, running from Cape Blowmedon to Digby Gut; the Cobequid Mountains, in Cumberland; Mount Tom, on the Pictou Road; and Aspotagen, a mountain rising from a point of land between Margaret's Bay in Halifax, and Mahone Bay, in Lunenburg County.

CHAPTER XLIX.

Climate, Soil, Productions, and Education.

Q.—What kind of a climate has Nova Scotia?

A.—The climate of Nova Scotia, though variable, is salubrious and healthy. and, indeed, may be considered one of the best in the world; for we have neither the continual sultry and unhealthy heat of more southern countries, nor the everlasting winter of the more northern.

Q.—What kind of soil has Nova Scotia?

A.—The soil in the interior parts of the country is excellent for vegetation, the portions on the Atlantic shore being comparatively sterile; but the beautiful fields that now cover the once styled barren peninsula of Halifax, prove that the quantity of soil incapable of being made fertile, is comparatively small.

Q.—What are the chief productions of Nova Scotia?

A.—The soil of Nova Scotia produces almost every kind of grain of good quality, abundance of vegetables, excellent fruits, and fine timber trees; its domestic animals grow plentiful as the wild ones become scarce; its harbours, rivers and lakes abound with fish, its forests with birds, and the earth contains valuable minerals.

Q.—What colleges and academies are in Nova Scotia?

A.—The chief places of education are Dalhousie and King's colleges—the Pictou, Horton, Windsor, Yarmouth, Annapolis, and Arichat academies—the Halifax Grammar, National, Acadian, St. George's, and Catholic schools, besides numerous classical and other academies, taught by private gentlemen.

CHAPTER L.

The Indians of North America.

Q.—Describe the original inhabitants of North America?

Q.—When North America was discovered, it was inhabited by a scattered but robust and hardy race, of an athletic frame of body, and a vigorous and warlike spirit; wild and terrific in appearance; grave and dignified in manners; possessing an unconquerable love of liberty, a ferocious thirst for glory, and incredible vigilance and fortitude.

Q.—What other qualities were perceptible in them?

A.—Although their bravery partook of savage vengeance and cruelty, and they were destitute of European refinements; yet they exhibited many traits of character which would have adorned persons in civilized society?

Q.—What were their means of subsistence?

A.—Chiefly by the noble exercise of hunting, as well as by fishing, and by some slight attempts at agriculture, the roving Indians gained a sufficiency for an appetite, amazingly limited and easily satisfied?

Q.—By what means has their primitive state been altered?

A.—A great change has been wrought in their condition by the settlement of Europeans in America.

Q.—Describe this change.

A.—Thousands of them have since been cut off by diseases, emanating from the use of intoxicating liquors, others have fallen by the sword of the white man, or in colonial wars caused by European disputes, and the United States are now prosecuting measures which are fast exterminating them from the face of the earth.

Q.—In what condition are those who remain?

A.—The greater number of them, driven far back from the eastern shores, retain as much as possible of their original habits and character; others have willingly adopted some of the arts of civilized life; and a few, who have degenerated from the stern virtue of their forefathers, wander about in towns and cities—living pictures of misfortune, drunkenness and woe.

Q.—What Indians are in Nova Scotia?

A.—The Indians of Nova Scotia are of the Micmac tribe; their number has dwindled to about 1000. They are protected and supplied with blankets by the British Government.—They live in bark tents, called wigwams, are proverbially honest, and harmless unless provoked.

THE END.

THOSE who wish to gain a more extensive knowledge of the matters contained in the foregoing pages may consult the following works—Haliburton's Nova Scotia, Bromley's Description, Morsom's Letters, McGregor's British Colonies, Gesner's Geology, Humes and Smollett's England, Robertson's North America, Hawkin's Picture of Quebec, History of the United States, London Encyclopædia, Cooney's New Brunswick, A Sketch of New Brunswick, Bouchett's Canada, and the several works mentioned in Haliburton's Preface, Bromley's Preface, and a list at the end of Murray's North America.

The writer of the foregoing work intends preparing a more complete epitome of the *Geography* of Nova Scotia, to be published in a form similar to this.

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